The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE THREEPENCE.——£3 PER ANNUM.] VOL. XXX. SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1851. No. 4309

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
For one inch and under, 3s.; and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER,
To sail on Monday, the 10th instant.

THE fast sailing schooner CHRISTOPHER GEORGE, 80 tons burthen. For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board, at Nothwoord's Wharf, Soldiers' Point, or to
T. LENEHAN,
14, Market-street West
March 6. 4693

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER.
REGULAR TRADER.

THE EBENEZER, 130 tons burthen, is unavoidably detained until Tuesday, the 11th. For freight or passage apply to the undersigned.
JAMES COOK,
Circular Quay.
March 8. 4860

FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER.
To leave the Albion Wharf, Tuesday, 11th instant,

THE unrivalled clipper Brigantine MEG MERRILIES, 120 tons, Davis, master. Her accommodations for passengers are very superior. Shippers are requested to complete their engagements by 3, P.M., of the day of sailing.
For terms, &c., apply to
JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Clarence River Packet Office,
Albion Wharf, March 7. 4828

FOR WIDE BAY,
TO LEAVE THE ALBION WHARF THIS EVENING.

THE fast-sailing favourite Brigantine LIBERTY, 80 tons. She has excellent accommodations for passengers, for which, or freight, apply to
JOHN MORRIS, Agent,
Albion Wharf. (foot of Market-street),
March 7. 4829

PACKETS FOR MELBOURNE.
REGULAR TRADERS.
First Vessel.

THE A1 clipper schooner FAVORITE, 120 tons burthen, J. Stericker, commander, will finish loading This Day, and positively go to sea on Monday, the 10th instant.

TO FOLLOW THE FAVORITE.
The passenger brig DIANA, J. R. Peake, Commander, has nearly all her cargo engaged, and will sail on the 13th instant.

TO FOLLOW THE DIANA.
The fine new brigantine HIRONDELLE, W. H. Saunders, commander, will be dispatched about the 15th instant.
These vessels have been fitted expressly for passengers, who will find beds, bedding, linen, and everything on board necessary for their comfort free of extra charge. Separate stern cabins for ladies and families. The captains are well known in the trade for attention and ability.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to
E M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office,
4748 489 George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE splendid well-known packet Brig DART, 154 tons register, Alexander Collins, master, having a great portion of her cargo ready to go on board, will positively sail This Day.
For freight or passage, having unrivalled accommodation (with splendid stern cabin for ladies), apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street.
Beds, bed-linen, wines, beer, and spirits of the best description provided on board free of charge.
4350

FOR GEELONG DIRECT.

THE fine first-class brig WANDERER, 206 tons burthen, R. M. Jackson, commander, is daily expected, and having more than 100 tons of cargo ready, will be dispatched a few days after arrival. The accommodation for passengers are most comfortable, beds, linen, &c., with stern cabins for ladies.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office,
4747 489, George-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN,
(Under guarantee to sail on Wednesday next).

THE exceedingly fast-sailing new Brigantine SIX BROTHERS, 150 tons, Edwin Courtnay, commander.
This vessel has very superior accommodations for passengers, and is provided with every comfort and convenience.
For *light freight*, cabin and steerage passage, apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
4855 Queen-street.

FOR LAUNCESTON,
With immediate despatch.

THE Packet Brig WILLIAM, Captain Coffey. For freight or passage apply immediately to Captain Coffey, on board, at the Flour Wharf; or to
HENRY FISHER,
City Depôt,
480, George-street.
March 5. 4718

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.

THE well-known fine A1 brig THOMAS AND HENRY, 235 tons register, George Bennett, master, will clear at the Customs This Day, and sail To-morrow Morning, and has room for a few tons of freight, two cabin, and a few steerage passengers. The accommodations of this fine vessel are unrivalled, with beds, bedding, and every other comfort on board. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
3863 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.

THE well-known regular trader EMMA, 121 tons, Henry T. Fox, Commander, hourly expected, and having some portion her of cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
4518 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

THE fine clipper Brig BROTHERS, 200 tons register, Robert Stavers, Commander,
FOR CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
This vessel having completed her loading, will proceed in a few days. Has room for three cabin passengers only. Apply to the Commander, on board, at the Circular Wharf; or
JOHN RICKARDS,
4783 George-street.

FOR TAHITI DIRECT.

THE Belgian ship OCEANIE, 521 tons register, Captain G. Radon, will commence taking in cargo for Tahiti immediately on discharge of the cargo from Manila. For freight or passage apply to
HENRY MOORE.
Miller's Point, February 21.

As the Oceanie proceeds from Tahiti to the Whaling Grounds, and back to Sydney, Officers and Boat-steerers are required, who will meet with liberal engagements, if competent, on application to Captain Radon. 3892

FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE fine American ship ROBERT BOWNE, 505 tons, F. G. Cameron, Commander, will succeed the Martha, and having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will sail with despatch direct for San Francisco. This ship is now alongside the Circular Wharf, where parties are invited to inspect her accommodations.
For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or, to
S. WILKINSON, Jun.,
3757 Macquarie-place.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU.
To Sail early in March.

THE fine first-class ship MARY CATHERINE, 500 tons, J. J. Warner, commander, has only one poop cabin disengaged, and room for a FEW STEERAGE PASSENGERS. For light freight or passage, immediate application is necessary, to the captain, on board, at Willis' (Bon Accord) Wharf; to
L. AND S. SAMUEL,
or to
J. B. METCALFE.
February 27. 4707

FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE first-class American barque HENRY HARBECK, 400 tons, T. G. Merwin, commander, having nearly all her cargo on board, will sail for San Francisco on the 20th instant.
This ship has splendid cabin accommodations, and a house on deck for intermediate passengers. For cabin, intermediate, and a limited number of steerage passages, apply to the Master on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to
S. WILKINSON, JUN.,
Macquarie place.
Will take a few tons light freight. 4672

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.
Will sail on the 15th March

THE well known first-class ship JOHNSTONE, 600 tons, Harrison, commander.
This fine ship, for many years known as a regular trader between London and this port, is now laid on for San Francisco, at the earnest request of passengers. Her accommodations will be so arranged as to secure for steerage passengers comforts and ventilation rarely found in passenger ships. It is considered sufficient to state that this fine ship will be found in provisions on the most liberal scale. The rate of freight and passage will be the same as charged by any other vessel on the berth; and Captain Harrison, who has just returned from San Francisco, will be happy to give any information to passengers. The cabin accommodations are very superior.
For freight or passage apply on board, to
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.,
Spring-street;
or to JOHN MACNAMARA,
4430 Queen-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.

THE A1 Ship ADIRONDACK, 700 tons register, having her dead weight on board, and nearly all her passengers engaged, will positively sail in the course of a few days, and as her accommodations for passengers are very superior, she presents a favourable opportunity to those emigrating to California. As there are but few berths disengaged, passengers are insured against disappointment in the sailing of this ship. From her size and great height between decks, those taking passage by her must enjoy the most perfect ventilation, and as great a degree of comfort as possible to be obtained on board ship.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Wharf; or, to
F. W. CLARKE,
4573 Jamison-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO,

THE clipper Barque ALERT, Robert Milne, commander. This vessel will clear on Wednesday next. Has still room for two or three passengers, if immediate application is made. Her accommodations can be inspected by applying on board, at Lamb and Co.'s Wharf. Apply to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
700, George-street.
All balance of passage money must be paid on Monday, 10th instant. 4849

IN THE PLACE OF THE FREAK.
FOR HONGKONG DIRECT.

THE FINE SHIP GENERAL PALMER, 571 tons register Thomas B. Simpson, commander, will commence loading immediately, and sail with despatch for Hongkong direct.
For freight or passage apply to
HENRY MOORE.
Miller's Point, March 7. 4837

FOR BATAVIA.
WITH LIBERTY (SHOULD SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFER) TO TOUCH AT A PORT IN NEW ZEALAND, TO LAND GOODS, STOCK, OR PASSENGERS.

THE fine A1 barque CRISHNA, 271 tons register, Captain Thomas T. Spence, is open for engagement as above, and will be ready for sea in a few days. For particulars apply to the captain, on board, at the Flour Wharf; or, to
SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
4440 Sussex-street.

FOR MADRAS DIRECT.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES PER SCOTIA.
The first ship of the season through Torres Straits.

THE A1 ship SCOTIA, 800 tons, Thomas Strickland, commander, will positively receive her Horses on board on the 2nd, and sail on the 5th April next.
From her capacity and ventilation, she is the finest ship that has left this port with Horses, has six hatches on her main deck with three patent ventilators, and fourteen large ports on each side between decks; seventeen stalls only are disengaged, and early application is necessary.
Passengers by the overland route to England, are invited to inspect her cabin accommodations, which are first-rate.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; to
LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.;
Or
EDWARD N. BURGESS,
20, Macquarie-place.
March 7. 4836

FOR MADRAS.
Under engagement with the Australian Agricultural Company to sail 15th April.

THE fine A1 ship TARTAR, 600 tons, James Rudge, commander (belonging to Messrs. Green, of Blackwall), will sail from Port Stephens as above, and having a limited number of stalls disengaged, presents an excellent opportunity for shipping Horses as well as for general cargo to the above port. Horses will be received on board either at Sydney or Port Stephens
The accommodation for passengers is very superior, and the vessel carries a surgeon.
Apply to the Captain, on board; or, to
4830 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR SINGAPORE,
CALLING AT JAVA, SHOULD SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFER.

THE fine fast-sailing teak built barque SANTIPORE, A1 for 12 years, 515 tons, Thomas Robinson, commander.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to
R. TOWNS.
Towns' Wharf, March 7. 4864

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
FOR CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
To sail positively on Saturday, 15th March.

THE ST. GEORGE 605 tons O.M. John Jones, Commander. Has two stern cabins disengaged. For passage only apply to the Commander, on board; to
MESSRS. YOUNG AND CO.; or
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.
SHIP BLACKWALL.

HAS only one Cabin disengaged, and room for a few steerage passengers, for which early application is necessary to the Captain, on board; to
WILLIAM HINDSON;
or, to
4727 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR LONDON,

THE A1 British-built barque GLEN HUNTLEY, 505 tons register, Samuel Paterson, commander. Has a large part of her cargo on board and will have quick despatch. Her cabin accommodations are of a superior description.
For freight or passage apply to Captain PATERSON, at Botts' Wharf; to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
Or, to
ROBERT HOW. 4800

FOR LONDON,

THE splendid clipper barque PRINCE OF WALES, 582 tons register, Charles Stuart, Commander. This fine vessel made her two last passages from England to Sydney in 96 and 98 days respectively, and having the greater portion of her cargo on board, will have quick despatch. Having excellent accommodation for passengers, and carrying a surgeon, offers a desirable opportunity to passengers for London. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
or, to
4424 GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine A1 River-built ship LADY CLARKE, M. M'Lean, commander, is now ready to receive cargo; and has excellent accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers. She carries a Surgeon.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; to
MACKINTOSH AND HIRST,
Queen's-place;
3606 Or to J. B. METCALFE.

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 ship DUCHESS of NORTHUMBERLAND, 541 tons, (belonging to Messrs. D. Dunbar and Sons, of London) Benjamin Freeman, Commander.
This vessel has first-rate accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, and carries a surgeon. Apply to
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.,
Spring-street.
Sydney, March 4. 4558

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine first-class Barque GEORGE BUCKHAM, 385 tons register, John Matches, Commander, is ready to proceed on any voyage, at a short notice. Apply to
HENRY MOORE.
Miller's Point, March 3. 4479

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fast-sailing A1 brig FORREST, Williams, commander, 187 tons register. Apply to
F. W. CLARKE,
3838 Jamison-street.

FOR CHARTER.

THE fast-sailing A1 barque SIR EDWARD PAGET, 482 tons register, A. W. Barclay, commander. Has lofty and airy 'tween-decks, well adapted for carrying Horses to India. Apply to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
4850 700, George-street.

FREIGHT FOR CHINA.

WANTED, conveyance for Coals to Hongkong, Amoy, or Shanghae. Apply to HENRY MOORE.
Sydney, January 31. 2429

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE first-class brig LADY MARGARET, 284 tons, James Grant, commander, will be ready for sea in a few days. Apply to
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.,
Spring-street.
Sydney, March 4. 4560

FOR SALE.

THE fine A1 schooner MARY JANE, 82 tons register. This superior vessel is in perfect order, sails fast, carries a large cargo at a light draft, is abundantly found, newly coppered, has a good cabin; indeed is in every respect a most desirable vessel for any trade. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
THORNTON AND CHURCH,
4501 Custom House.

SCOTS CHURCH, AT CORNER OF PITT AND BATHURST STREETS.

THE first of a course of Popular Sermons, illustrative of Religion in the Nation, the Family, and the Individual, will be preached in the above Church on Sabbath evening next, March 9th, by the Rev. D. LAIR.
Subject—The True Source of a Nation's Greatness.
Service to commence at seven o'clock. A collection in aid of the funds of the Church will be made at the close. 4826

SYDNEY DIOCESAN BOARD OF MISSIONS.

Patron—His Excellency THE GOVERNOR.
President—The Lord Bishop of Sydney.
Vice-President—The Venerable the Archdeacon of Cumberland.
COMMITTEE.
All Clergymen licensed in the Diocese.
His Honor Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J.
The Honorable E. DEAS THOMSON, Esq., Colonial Secretary.
The Honorable C. NICHOLSON, Esq., Speaker of Legislative Council.

T. C. Breillat, Esq.,	George R. Hirst, Esq.,
Edmund Blacket, Esq.,	H. Kerrison James, Esq.,
John Campbell, Esq.,	Robert Johnson, Esq.,
Charles Cowper, Esq.,	J. W. Jones, Esq.,
George Crawley, Esq.,	Charles Kemp, Esq.,
John Croft, Esq.,	Captain P. P. King, R.N., M.L.C.
William Dawes, Esq.,	Charles Nathan, Esq.,
James S. Dowling, Esq.,	James Norton, Esq.,
Edward Knox, Esq.,	Edward Sandiford, Esq.,
R. Copland Lethbridge, Esq.	James Sea, Esq.,
Charles Lowe, Esq.,	Thomas Ware Smart, Esq.,
Michael Metcalfe, Esq.,	George Thorne, Esq.,
F. W. Meymott, Esq.,	Robert Tooth, Esq.,
Henry Moore, Esq.,	John Stirling, Esq.,
Thomas S. Mort, Esq.,	Thomas Woolley, Esq.,
J. W. Gosling, Esq.,	W. R. Wrixon, Esq.
George Hill, Esq.,	

Treasurers.—Rev. Robert Allwood, B.A., Edward Knox, Esq.
Secretaries.—Rev. W. B. Clarke, M.A., George Crawley, Esq.

AN APPEAL to the Members of the United Church of England and Ireland within the Diocese of Sydney, from the Committee of the Board of Missions for the same Diocese.

One most important effect of the recent assemblage of the Bishops of the Province of Australasia in this their Metropolitan City, has been the establishment of a Board of Missions to attempt, under the Divine blessing and guardianship, the conversion and civilisation of the heathen inhabitants of the islands in the Western Pacific, as well as of the aboriginal natives in the several colonies comprised within the ecclesiastical charge of those prelates. It is a cause of unfeigned thankfulness on the part of the Committee, appointed to conduct all business connected with the great work which this Board has undertaken, that so strong a feeling of anxiety should have been awakened among Churchmen in this Diocese, to carry into effect the noble design of the Bishop of New Zealand for imparting to the natives of New Caledonia and the adjacent islands, an acquaintance with the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour blessed for evermore.—Already has the sum of one thousand pounds been tendered in subscriptions and donations to this Committee for the purchase of a vessel of proper tonnage, and suitable in other respects, for the service of the Mission. The only cause which has delayed as yet the application of the funds to the intended object has been the inability of the Sub-committee, to whom the charge of making inquiry for such a vessel was confided, to meet with one in all respects adapted to the employment. It is the earnest wish of the Committee that undertakings so connected with the extension of God's kingdom and the advancement of his glory, should not be suffered now to languish or to fail, through the discontinuance of that support which God's Providence has, to the present time, ordained should be provided for them. This Committee in directing to all ranks and classes their present application for more extended assistance, cannot but refer, in vindication of their earnestness, to the acknowledged necessity which exists that the support they ask for should not be withheld. They propose for the serious consideration of those to whom the appeal is directed, whether a more unanswerable proof of its justice could be afforded than in the lost and degraded condition of the aborigines within this Diocese and colony. It is the anxious desire of the Committee that there should now be a resumption of the efforts which have formerly been made for their instruction in the belief which is essential to everlasting salvation. The Committee cannot therefore but be impressed with an earnest desire that those funds should be placed at the disposal of the Board of Missions, without which, it is scarcely necessary they should observe, such an undertaking cannot be effectually entered upon. It has been justly and forcibly said, that if for our own security we declare this wandering race amenable to the penalties of our laws, we ought in ordinary justice to make an effort to impart to them the instruction which may enable them, on the one hand, to comprehend the intention and equity of those laws; and, on the other hand, their own duty to obey them. And in addressing believers in Christ, it need not be said that there are still higher motives and considerations than this to be urged in enforcement of our obligation not to leave the whole race to perish, without so much as an attempt on our part for their deliverance from so abject and hopeless a state of ignorance and natural corruption. If we are ourselves the people of God which we profess to be, let us show it by our endeavour to make them the same. The Committee therefore address this appeal with great confidence to the Church at large, upon the twofold ground that there is, in the first place, a claim in justice upon all; while, secondly, that claim has been acknowledged and replied to by comparatively very few. The support which has been rendered to the Board of Missions for carrying its pious purposes into effect has indeed been liberal as to its amount, but they who have actually taken part in providing that amount from their own substance, have been few in number, compared with the Members of the Church of England contained within the Diocese. Few indeed are there among these who could not cast in some tribute into the treasury of God; seeking to do good to others in acknowledgment of the spiritual benefits and mercies which He has bestowed upon them. Few indeed are unable to do this; and yet, comparatively, by how few has it been done? Self-denial and religious frugality will enable all to have something to spare for the cause of Almighty God, and of their brethren. In this way every one may do his part; for the duty of each extends only to give of such things as he has. It is in the accumulation of offerings separately small, but in the aggregate reaching an amount which could not beforehand have been calculated upon, that the means of carrying on the work of grace are to be sought and found. The Committee, therefore, do, on behalf of the benighted heathen of this hemisphere, most earnestly appeal to every class, high and low, rich and poor, one with another in every part of the Diocese. They who themselves have little to bestow may yet contribute to the furtherance of the Missionary effort, by soliciting and collecting funds from those who are in the enjoyment of greater abundance. May they who possess ability to give, be endued with equal willingness; and never turn away from the solicitation of those who come to them in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ; seeking to move them to an act of true charity by which they may through his intercession save many souls from death; and help to carry onward the divine purpose which has set him to be a light to the Gentiles, and that he may be for salvation unto the ends of the earth.

DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

For the purchase and equipment of a Vessel for the service of the Right Reverend the Bishops of New Zealand and Newcastle, in carrying on the services of the Mission in New Caledonia and the adjacent Islands, and for the Establishment of Missions for the conversion and civilisation of the Aboriginal Tribes in these colonies.

	Donations. £ s. d.	Annual Subscriptions. £ s. d.
COLLECTIONS,—		
At St. James' Church	25 16 10	
At Meeting on 29th Oct.	54 14 11	
At Meeting on 20th Nov.	27 8 4	
Lord Bishop of Sydney	50 0 0	
Lord Bishop of New Zealand, amount placed at his Lordship's disposal by St. Andrew's Congregation	40 0 0	
The Hon the Speaker	10 10 0	
Mr. Justice Dickinson		10 0 0
Mr. Charles Kemp	100 0 0	5 0 0
Michael Metcalfe	50 0 0	3 3 0
F. Mitchell and Co.	10 10 0	
Richard Johnson	2 2 0	1 1 0
Campbell and Co.	50 0 0	
W. Toogood	1 0 0	
F. Mitchell	5 5 0	
M Bean	2 0 0	
R. Sandford	1 0 0	
Thomas Woolley	10 0 0	
Mrs. Woolley	10 0 0	
A Widow's Mite	2 0 0	
A Lady	1 0 0	
Mr. Robert Tooth	10 0 0	
Clark Irving	25 0 0	
George Thorne	10 0 0	
J B. Metcalfe	5 5 0	
David Jones	5 0 0	
Donald Larnach	5 0 0	
Edward Knox	25 0 0	
George Thornton	2 0 0	
J W. Gosling	5 5 0	
Francis Gosling	5 5 0	
Henry Moore	5 5 0	
Captain King, R.N.	5 0 0	
A Friend, per Dr. Cowper	1 1 0	
Scholars of Trinity School	0 10 6	
The Rev. R. L. King	2 2 0	
W. F. Gore	1 1 0	
Henry Tingcombe	2 0 0	
F. Cameron	1 1 0	
Mr. Robert Johnson	5 5 0	3 3 0
W. S. Moutry	2 2 0	
James Barker	5 0 0	
J. Johnson	3 0 0	
— Mosely	2 0 0	
C F. Edwards		1 1 0
Thomas Holt, jun.	3 3 0	
William Webb	5 0 0	
W. Day, jun.	2 0 0	
W H. Mackenzie, jun.	1 0 0	
W. R. Piddington	2 2 0	
The Venerable the Archdeacon	5 0 0	1 0 0
Mrs. Cowper	2 0 0	1 0 0
Master Cowper	0 10 0	
Miss Cowper	0 10 0	
Dr. Douglass	1 1 0	
Mrs E. Terry	25 0 0	
Mrs. Mary Watt	1 0 0	
Mr. Charles Nathan	5 5 0	2 2 0
T. S. Mort	25 0 0	
G. L. Robinson	1 1 0	
A. G. Dumas	1 1 0	
H. K. James	1 1 0	
James Cook	1 1 0	
William Wilks	0 10 0	
J. L. Deane	1 0 0	
James Sea	5 0 0	
G. P. F. Gregory	5 0 0	
G A Lloyd	2 2 0	
Col. Gibbs	2 2 0	
Thomas Day, sen.	1 0 0	
Edmund Blackett	5 0 0	
W. M. Bannatyne	2 2 0	
James Rowley		1 1 0
Mr. George Crawley	5 0 0	
John Croft	12 10 0	
Mrs. Croft	12 10 0	
Mr. R. Dacre	5 0 0	
J. N. Shuttleworth	1 1 0	
W. and F. Ford	2 2 0	
J. G. Colyer	1 0 0	
H. W. Matthews	1 0 0	
A. Sillitoe	3 3 0	
Mrs. Sillitoe	2 2 0	
Lieut.-Colonel Baddeley	5 0 0	
The Misses Thompson	2 2 0	
A Friend, by Charles Kemp	1 0 0	
Children of St. James' Parochial Schools	5 6 6½	
Mr. Charles Cowper	5 0 0	
Thomas Hogg	1 0 0	
T. W. Smart	10 0 0	5 0 0
F. W. Meymott		1 1 0
John Fairfax	5 5 0	
Charles Lowe	1 1 0	1 1 0
Geo. R. Hirst		1 1 0
Rev. C. F. D. Priddle	1 0 0	
W. B. Clarke	2 2 0	
Mr F. Ebsworth	1 1 0	
Mrs. O'Brien	3 0 0	
Mr. L. Harrison	0 10 6	
Mr. M. Young	5 0 0	
James Norton	10 0 0	
Rev. R. Allwood	10 0 0	
Collected by Mrs. Hayley, Ultimo House, as follows—		
G. Allen and Son	2 2 0	
Youngman and Co.	2 2 0	
Mr. G. Blaxland	1 0 0	
G. Rowley	1 1 0	
W. Hardy	1 1 0	
R. Johnstone	1 0 0	
J. G. Waller	0 10 0	
Mrs. Peter	0 10 0	
Mr. Smith, George-street South	0 10 0	
A. Mitchell	0 7 6	
Wm Bland	0 5 0	
T. Hughes, King-st.	0 5 0	
A Dissenter	0 5 0	
R. I.	0 5 0	
D. L.	0 5 0	
F. I.	0 5 0	
G. S.	0 5 0	
Mrs. Knapp	0 5 0	
W. T.	0 5 0	
A Friend	0 5 0	
L M. H.	0 5 0	
B.	0 4 0	
A Dissenter	0 5 0	
A Presbyterian	0 3 0	
B. H.	0 2 6	
J. L. D	0 2 6	
Mr. J. R. Packard	0 2 6	
J. Baptist	0 2 6	
D. Robertson	0 2 6	
R. J.	0 2 6	
C. W. C.	0 2 6	
Mr. Burrowes	0 2 6	
Knill	0 2 6	
M. R. D.	0 2 6	
J. C. P.	0 2 6	
Mrs. Turner	0 2 6	
Rossiter and Co.	0 2 6	
S. B.	0 2 6	
A Friend	0 2 6	
Mr. Gillighan	0 2 6	
Nemo	0 2 6	
Helen Druitt	0 2 6	
Mrs. Read	0 2 6	
A. B. C.	0 2 6	
To save punishment	0 2 5½	
H. Hancock	0 2 6	
Mrs. Hayley	0 10 0	
In sums under 2s. 6d.	0 10 6	
Per Miss Hayley—		
James Collins	1 0 0	
James Pemmell	1 0 0	
Alexander Allerton	0 5 0	
Juveniles	0 10 0	
Mr. James Wright	1 0 0	
Mr. A. Fairfax	1 1 0	
Mrs. Bryan	0 5 0	
W. P. Annesley	0 5 0	
Mrs. G.	0 5 0	
W. Love	0 2 6	
Mrs. Kane	0 2 6	
G. Roche	0 2 6	
In crowns and half-crowns under the signature of "A Friend"	1 10 0	
In small sums	8 0	
Miss Hayley	0 5 0	
Mr. W. T. Pinhey	2 2 0	
Anonymous, per Bishop of Newcastle	1 0 0	
Mr. H. S. Smith	1 0 0	
G. K. Holden	5 0 0	1 1 0
T. C. Breillat	10 10 0	
Isaac Haigh	1 1 0	
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THE SANITARY STATE OF SYDNEY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

No. VI.

Parramatta-street, Ultimo, the Glebe, London-lane, &c.

THE district now under consideration commences at the Haymarket and runs through the suburbs of the south side of Sydney. Some parts of it are extremely crowded with houses, while others are open spaces unbuilt upon; it is hilly, and about three parts of a mile in length, and possesses neither sewers, drains, nor water. The people therefore purchase the water from the carriers, and as *every* house is forced to this extremity, the water merchants must here reap a good harvest. The "general stores" that face the main street, are, in my opinion, the smallest any of the houses that I have yet seen in Sydney. The main thoroughfare is composed of a succession of shops and public houses, here and there its continuity is broken by an occasional narrow lane or alley, darting off to the westward, and extending some fifty or sixty feet; these lanes or courts, each of which is invariably a perfect *cul de sac*, have the usual small tenements, to be found in every part of Sydney—some built of wood, and others of stone, and some of brick. When made of brick, it is a fact worth mentioning, the houses are larger than even when they are composed of stone or wood; the approximate quantity of houses may be something like a thousand, which will rather alter our notions of the present cost of water it will inevitably be higher than the estimate contained in a former article. As the water is not conveyed to this portion of the city, there are no stand pipes. The taverns in this neighbourhood remind us of some of the suburbs of London,—here are the very troughs that our imagination pictures to us before the doors of the old-fashioned inns on the many roads that branch off in all directions from the great city.

A very few yards off the main thoroughfare is a district called Ultimo, and did you not know that you were in Sydney, one could fancy himself in Timbuctoo, (or in a New Zealand pah—but a person accustomed to the bush of Australia, would recognise in the low slab built houses, the huts of the interior. On this side of the main street, close in the rear of the houses, there is a fair crop of piggeries, cow houses, and slaughter-houses. On the low grounds there are also a variety of stagnant ditches, but the chief part of the district is on the cone of a hill, and here these *pests* are not to be found; the neighbourhood is a little town in itself, and if drained and supplied with water, might be made a very pretty addition to the city. Some of the streets are well formed, while the number of respectable looking cottages and small stores in the back streets, which although small, are substantially built, give the place an air of respectability.

There are many holes and corners that deserve some little attention at our hands. For instance—London-lane, Dalton-street, Cooper's buildings, &c. The first is a narrow dirty thoroughfare on the east side of the road, and contains thirty-two wooden houses; the street belongs to "the Bank" according to report, but household property in Sydney is so often involved in a labyrinth of owners, that it is difficult to get at the proper party. These notable houses at present are under the guardianship of a Mrs. FREEMAN, a "Californian widow," who very wisely keeps "a bird in hand" while her husband is diving into the mysteries of the gold country. This lane is nearly related in repute to Durand's alley—it is a kind of "refuge for the destitute;" that is persons who can obtain a home in no other place, can find shelter here. A great many of the houses are tenantless, the lane has become so notorious that it is shunned by all who can do so. Each house possesses two small rooms, they are much in want of the white lime brush, and the application of a little deodorising fluid would by no means be thrown away on them. The rent is but two shillings per week, and perhaps a better notion of the place, and of the condition of the houses cannot be conveyed than by the fact, that they cannot find tenants at that price. Doubtless, there are close by some places in an inferior sanitary condition to London lane Why then is it that so many of the houses are untenanted? The solution of this interesting question is to be found in the infamous notoriety that such locales have long sustained; the owners of property permit their premises to become the resort of the worst of characters; thus they eventually become depreciated in value—parties who have the least regard for the good opinion of the world, very naturally object to become the neighbours of the most depraved of both sexes. Parents do not desire that their sons and daughters should be the companions of those who are candidates for Cockatoo, or of the weaker sex who get their living on the *pavé*. By disregarding the feelings of their tenantry, under a false idea of ultimately gaining money, the owners reduce their property in value, a penalty which they have often earned by their avarice. Some landlords show a proper respect for the character of those who are dependent on them, as immediately it is known that a person of questionable repute has settled down among those of good character, the offender is instantly ejected, and they reap the reward in good and regular tenants

Dalton-street is immediately behind London-lane; it is in every respect superior to the place last described; the buildings are, however, very small, and the houses are overcrowded,—they possess one tolerable front room and two very small rooms in the back, one of which is called a kitchen, it is about ten feet by six, and the third room is a little larger. The rear of these premises and those of London-lane, have very limited accommodation, in the usual style. The rent is here nominally 4s. per week, but the landlady allows sixpence per week towards water expenses; she says they are cheap at the *money*,—we may be allowed to differ from her. The tenants, one with the other, estimate the cost of water at 1s. per week. None of the lanes or small streets are paved, and the application of the lime brush to the walls would be a charity. They are very miserable in their appearance.

There never was a town, in my opinion, so varied in regard to its dwellings as Sydney; we find little bunches of houses crammed together in a corner, as though there was not sufficient room for all in this immense territory of ours. This neighbourhood is not so crowded as many parts of the city, but here in some places we discover people living one on the other,—some, literally, under the earth, while perhaps, the next house is built on an immense rock, with the step of the doorway on a level with the adjoining house's chimney. Now, the west side of Dalton-street and London-lane has an exceedingly fine open piece of ground upon which several hundreds of houses could be built, with good wholesome yards and other conveniences;—but it is vacant; down its centre passes a small stream which savours very much of Messrs. Tooths' large brewery; this water is a weak decoction of what is termed colonial ale. On the east side of this piece of ground, is erected a very lengthy row of wooden houses, upwards of fifty in number, and called Cooper's Buildings. The unfortunate proprietor, however, like the foolish man recorded in Holy Writ, has "built his house upon the sand;" one end—the north side of the row—is carried away by the flood; about one-fourth of the rest have fallen out of the perpendicular, and are *propped up* by gables fixed in the ground. Those that despise the upright ways of their neighbours, are uninhabited; they are all unsafe to live in; the tenants will awake some morning with a weightier covering on them than the bed-clothes. The coroner and the undertaker are likely to profit by the tragedy. These houses are a fine specimen of the manner in which the tenements in Sydney are *run up*. It would be interesting to our readers to know what they cost, (they must have numbered originally about sixty), as well as the sum total received for rents, and the amount laid out in repairs—perhaps the owner would solve these questions—it would, no doubt, be found that they paid well at first; but they would, on a large scale, exemplify the truth of an old adage that "work once well done is twice done." It is no difficult matter to understand that such perishable buildings would answer in California, where one man preys upon the other, and the word *extortion* is written on everything, but sober-minded Englishmen seldom build their houses upon the sand, and without any foundation.

There are a number of other houses in this district, grouped together in threes and fours, but, although of a more stable character than those just described, they are closer and more confined. Situated in low, narrow, dirty, undrained streets or lanes; in wet weather they are inundated with water, while in dry they are unbearable from noisome smells. It would appear that those who build tenements of this class, too often take the standard of the houses from the size or width of the street; there can be no good and just reason for making narrow streets, and according to our improved notions in regard to health, we see no grounds for having alleys or lanes at all in a large city. No street should be less than thirty feet wide, in which case parsimonious owners of property would be compelled, however much against their inclination, to allow their tenants a little breathing space in front of their dwellings; but we shall enter at length on this subject when we treat of remedial measures—our business at present is with Sydney *as it is*—we shall have the opportunity of showing what it should be.

The "peculiarities" of Sydney are to be picked up in such quarters as these—persons who have spent their lives in the city know not a tithe of its tortuous windings and crooked ways; here and there we see passages of some three feet wide emerging from the leading arteries of the metropolis—on the top of the archway is painted "Dinners baked on the shortest notice,"—you trace this passage, and eventually find yourself *vis-a-vis* with a very small house of one room, or may be two, in which a man or sometimes a woman, is busily engaged in heating an oven; the party is preparing dinners for some fifty or a hundred families—outside, ducks, fowls, and pigs, are diving into the depths of dung heaps, fetid gutters, &c., and the place is altogether stinking. How do they live here? *How long do they live here?* That's the rub—that is the problem we want explained—we visit these places, and to us, at first, it is incomprehensible—we find a difficulty to remain half an hour among them—the smells are overpowering—but it is custom that makes them bearable, at least for a time. The surgeon can look upon a sore in the most gangrenous state, and it is not repulsive to him—why? because he has been accustomed to do so—he was educated to it—no physical deformity however hideous, appals him, nature in her most repulsive state, she cannot offend his senses. Does not this afford us a clue to the reason why, and how, those persons live surrounded by offensive and disgusting smells do we not educate the people to it? Are their tastes and habits not corrupted by our negligence? Do we not destroy their sensibility by forcing them to live in dirt? Are not their children born amidst dirt—nurtured in an offensive atmosphere—trained to look upon it with indifference? Can any reasonable man expect that they feel as *we* feel, or as any responsible being ought to feel?—if so let him speak. The people *cook* in dirt—they *eat* in dirt—and they *sleep* in it; they are born, bred, and they die in dirt; from the cradle to the grave, they pass through life in filth—society tolerates it, and they look upon it as their inheritance—it was so in the old country. *Esto perpetua*, we say in Sydney.

But it shall *not* be, so far as we can prevent it. Civilized Europe is awaking from its slumbers, and shall we not do so? We who are born in this advanced age, and with everything that is requisite to make a people happy—to improve and perfect their physical condition and make them flee from dirt as they would from the adder?

In holes and corners of such districts, we find the common privy; on its back, if it has a back, otherwise on the door, is painted in large letters, "*Beware!*" Beware of what? Is it beware of the spout, or of the dog, or of the man trap, and spring guns. None of these, it simply means this: Strangers sometimes happen to be seized, while passing through the district, with the infirmities of nature, and seeing those conveniences or rather *inconveniences*, invitingly open, are tempted to use them, but they are cautioned to "Beware" of doing so, it is an offence, *contra bonos mores*, it is a privilege only to be granted to the tenants of the houses.

The low, the good, and the bad, the ambitious and the vulgar-minded, are mixed up together. Close by is Athlone-place, the pride of the builder, for engraved on a stone fixed in the wall of the first house, is recorded, "Athlone-place, erected by Mr O. Byrne, A.D., 1841"; the good man was determined to immortalize himself, but since he forgot to make any drains to the houses, and omitted to supply them with water, his claims to be placed among the gods must be disputed.

Then again, we see permanently nailed up against the wall of some of these precious tenements "This house to let," you enquire and find it tenanted—how can it then be *to let?*—the owner *expects* it to be vacant, it is a *ruse* on his part; he thinks that the time of the enquiring parties is no object, it is the means he uses to screw up his tenants by showing what competition there is for his property. This confirms the opinion given in a former article of the migratory character of the people that live in such places. There is a dea to be learnt in those and similar facts which we here discover; they show how much some portion of the public need the protection of the state.

The spirit of the age seems to be generally directed towards the amelioration of the social condition of the masses. Every country is inclined to this principle—at least every civilised country—the people and their rulers are growing wiser. That antagonism which for centuries has divided mankind is fast vanishing; people begin to feel that there is really room for all, and that the time is far distant when they need have recourse to eating up each other. The hand of every man is not against his neighbour, although competition in all the varied callings of life is as keen as ever. There was a time, and it is not a very remote period, when the bustle of life was like the siege of a town, it was considered indispensable that a certain amount of human life should be sacrificed as a stepping ladder for the victors—that the step to fame was over the fallen bodies of our comrades. But the tutelar genius of wisdom is abroad, and governments are taught to know that all men are of the same flesh and blood, and that the meanest of us have a right to live. Not only is this feeling spreading among people of the same community or nation, but it is becoming international; we do not look upon a man as a foe because he speaks a different language to ours, or because his dress is at variance with that of our people—on the contrary, he may differ from us in laws, in language, and in religion, and still we feel that something binds him to us. And the more we see of mankind, the quicker do our prejudices vanish. We discover that every nation has some good points—that there is something in the national character worth copying—it is the tree of knowledge that is scattering its fruits abroad; it is education, it is the sun of truth dispelling the mists of ignorance, the genial warmth of its rays is infusing new vigour among all races of men; it penetrates the rude hut of the savage, and bids him awake from his sleep of sloth—it tells him that he should throw away the spear and take to the spade; in fact the prince, the peer, and the peasant, all begin to feel the magical influence of true wisdom; they find that the interests of all are identical; that selfishness may prosper for a season, but that the sheet anchor of a nation is the justice of her laws; that the strength of a people is in the schoolmaster rather than the soldier.

It is certainly, therefore, new to us, if sewers in the principal thoroughfares, or indeed if they were extended to every minor street or lane in the city, are to be the only means of draining the city. If, again, we are not to have house drains connecting those sewers with the houses, then we have the oft repeated comparison of the play of "Hamlet with Hamlet left out." The application of the Sewerage Act of last session is not put into force; people do not think of it, and such is the pertinacity with which some will cling to the filthy old cesspool, and such is the aversion that others have to spending the merest trifle on sanitary improvements, that really nothing is done; and unless the Council *compel* these people, we speak advisedly when we say that there is just as good grounds in expecting these men to discover perpetual motion, as to make house drains; they *will* build over ground that their own common sense, if they did but reflect, would tell them must be pulled to pieces to make drains—if they would but only make the drains, as they ought to do, the cost would not cover the mere expense of *once emptying* the cesspool; but they will not do so. It would be a charity then to insist on their making the drains *first*; they never consider that a drain when once made would last for a century or so, and during that period the offensive cesspool in which they take so much pride must be emptied some fifty or sixty times, at the cost of building *some two or three houses*.

These cesspools are now emptied by hand-labour,—a disgusting task, for which the owners of property, or the tenants, as the case may be, have to pay handsomely; the price varies from one to three pounds, according to the size of the cesspool. When this operation is going on, which is invariably at night, the whole neighbourhood have notice of it by the *smell*. In London, and all large towns in England, the work is peoformed in a very different way,—it is this, a quantity of water is first thrown into the cesspool, mingled with a powerful deodorising agent—the chloride of iron, and perchloride of manganese, are the best, but chloride of zinc, or, indeed, a bucket or two of lime steeped in water, will be found a good substitute. After the cesspool has been converted into a fluid, a hand-pump, temporarily made fast to the pool, and the long hose led into the nearest gully hole and sewer, is set to work and the work is rapidly and inoffensively performed. The writer has seen the work thus done without the slightest inconvenience, it is devoid of all smell, and it costs by this means about one-third of the present objectionable mode practised here. The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers perform it on the following conditions:—the party requiring the work to be done deposits with the Commissioners one sovereign, and they charge per cubic yard for the work, finding all the necessary apparatus, deodorising fluid, &c.; it seldom comes to more than a sovereign, as two men will complete the task in an hour or two; should a pound be more than the operation costs, the balance is returned to the party, and *vice versa*. Surely we ought not to set these practical examples at defiance, because we are at the antipodes. We are not so wedded to old forms and methods, especially of the character described, as not to adopt the easiest, the most agreeable, and *cheapest* method of effecting a purpose which ignorance or cupidity has entailed on us. But the Commissioners do not encourage cesspools, and in London in the present day, a man never thinks of making a cesspool if the sewer passes within a reasonable distance. It is these matters that we wish earnestly to impress upon the minds of the municipal authorities and the public. It is not demanded of either that they try speculative theories,—the dreams of enthusiasts—they are not the produce of our own ingenuity—they are merely the effect of the advanced and advancing spirit of the age in which we live. If they militate with old fashioned customs, they only do so to add to our comfort; they are but the application of the commonest rules of art in conjunction with the well known laws of nature, in order to obtain a certain end, in the cheapest and the most permanently effective manner. And we venture to say, that these are not the *only* encroachments that society must experience in the improvement of our social and domestic affairs.—we are still in our infancy—there is much to teach and much to learn. It is little better than madness to oppose the progress of science, by doing so, we only exclude ourselves from the benefits which must accrue therefrom. Those who float not on the stream of time will be overwhelmed by the advancing masses, as the world grows older, we, fortunately, grow wiser; it is the certain consequence of the progressive state in which we are placed,—where is the man then that is so foolish, so doggedly obstinate, as not to avail himself of the boon which science has placed within his reach?

The great principles which we are enunciating in these articles have been recognised by the successive Governments of England—Governments are mostly slow to learn and still more sluggish in action. The cumbrous machinery which they direct requires time for its adaptation. In all countries wherein are to be found the blessings of a free and responsible Government they invariably wait for the pressure from without—thus it is generally admitted that the people are before the Government, but the question of sanitary reform is remarkable as an exception to this rule; in this, contrary to custom, and setting aside the rigid rule referred to, Government is before the people, and not only before the people but in advance of the administrators of the law. In England, the greatest statesmen of modern times had not thought it beneath their high calling to lecture the people on the benefits attendant on the improvement of the "Health of Towns." In these attempts to lead the masses, the most enlarged notions of social economy were developed, exhibiting the speakers in the light of true philanthropists, worthy of the spirit of HOWARD and of CLARKSON. The PREMIER himself has not considered the subject unworthy of his special attention, for in his appeal to his constituents, he mentioned the great interest which he took in "the health of towns," as a claim for electoral support. Lord ELRINGTON (now Earl FORTESCUE,) thus concludes an appeal to his constituents of Plymouth, when the noble lord *lectured* at the Mechanics' Institute in that town; after describing the immense waste of life and property from the want of good sanitary laws. The noble lord says—"The golden rule of doing to others as we would be done by, would never have led us into such wastefulness and extravagance as what you have seen. If we in the town and country, landlords and tenants, employers and employed, had endeavoured to make the material, moral, and spiritual, condition of our neighbours as healthy as we would wish our own to be, we should have found our reward literally here upon earth. I have shown you the costliness of neglect; but in this, as in all other cases, we shall be deceived and led astray, if we begin in a wrong spirit. If we seek merely that which is expedient, no foresight and calculation will be sufficient to guard us against error. Shrewd calculators enough there have been at Liverpool, but all their shrewdness and calculation has not prevented the waste of hundreds of thousands on ill health. Had one-half of that energy and thought been directed to their duty to their neighbour, by that wealthy community, how much richer would they have been? 'Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you.'" The SOVEREIGN, from her throne, in the midst of her assembled Lords and Commons, in the hearing of the Ambassadors of every civilized country in the world, has on two occasions declared her deep sympathy with an object that aimed at the advancement of the health of her people:—"I recommend to your attention measures which shall be laid before you for improving the health of towns, an object, the importance of which you will not fail to appreciate."—(The Queen's Speech.)

It is to this happy combination of all classes that in a great measure is to be attributed the rapid and permanent improvement of the population of the large towns in England. Nor must we omit the visible effect the question has had politically, as we claim for it the credit of doing much for the extinction of that wild democracy under the name of Chartism, which had at one time taken deep root in the mother country. It was in dens of filth and fever, similar to those which we have depicted in Sydney, and which we wish so ardently to see exchanged for good houses, that the wily agitators of Chartism found supporters; it was no difficult task to persuade these people that they possessed no *locus standi* in the state; that a wide and impassable gulf yawned between them and their rulers; any change to them could not have been but for the better, for they had nothing to lose. In all important public meetings the great unwashed were to be seen clamouring for change; and opposing their speculative doctrines to those gradual measures of improvement which the best friends of their country were desirous of seeing carried. But no sooner had the practical effects of the sanitary cause began to manifest themselves, than the influence of these agitators declined; the poor man saw his wife come from the baths and washhouses with a good basket of clothes washed and ironed, and herself "as clean as a new pin," then sober reflection took possession of him, and he began to conclude that he possessed an interest in the state, and that his superiors could not be so bad if they insured him some of the highest comforts of a civilized people at the lowest possible price. But when he himself visited these institutions and obtained the luxury of a warm bath for a penny, he really thought that the country was at least worth living in. Then came Saturday night, when his poor little children, perhaps for the first time in their lives, tasted the sweets of cleanliness—what then were his feelings on the five points of the charter? He thought more of little Bill than of "universal suffrage"—little Jenny was dearer to him than "vote by ballot"—he would not have exchanged Jack for "no property qualification"—"Annual Parliaments" were nothing when weighed in the scale with Betsy, and he questioned very much whether "Paid members" would do more for him than those who then represented him, and whom he had been led to think looked upon him merely as a slave.

The best picture of the prosperity of a state is to be found in the houses of her people—that nation cannot long be prosperous if we find this principal disregarded. Let the people once be impressed with the idea that the ruling powers are indifferent to their welfare, and great will be the difficulty of convincing them by any future acts, that justice is done to them—they look with suspicion on all persons, and as the Government seeks to remedy existing abuses, so will the people become more clamorous. So has it been in older countries, and such will be the case in Sydney, or rather in Australia. Every designing agitator will find in some of them the ready tools of his ambition; where he will always have the latent means of annoying the State and the public, and if he does no other harm than *threaten* to subvert the public interest, we shall be taxed with the maintenance of a standing army of soldiers or police. We must not measure the strength of people who infest the lowest haunts of populous cities by their numbers but by their powers of mischief—not by their own strength, which in itself is trifling, but by the uses to which artful men may adapt them. It was the Sans Culottes of Paris that overturned the throne, and although there can be but little cause to fear any such event in this country, we have a right to use every precaution against consequences, which if they will not shake an empire, may produce unpleasant results in our small community. In Sydney, the good and the bad lie huddled up together; it is next to impossible now to separate confirmed vice from struggling virtue. People have not elbow room; there is a great want of habitations for the labouring and industrious classes; the city is not only undrained and unsupplied with water, but it is overcrowded; five or six persons are commonly heaped together in one small room, positively only fitted for one, or at most, two. Not only is health destroyed, but morals are corrupted,—the temporal as well as the eternal interests of the masses are jeopardized.

We earnestly impress this fact on the thinking portion of the public—while we call upon the municipal authorities with the voice of 60,000 people, whose lives may almost be said to be in their hands, we ask those who delight in doing good, (and they are to be found) to come forward and assist in raising the people from their present degraded state. There are abundance of persons in this great city, we speak confidently, who are charitably inclined, and in no way can they better employ their time than in devising means for preventing the shocking causes of overcrowding. We dare not enumerate what we think, nay know, are the evils to which we allude, but they are subversive of every law, human and divine. A very slight effort on the part of those to whom we now appeal may be productive of incalculable good; many a brand would thus be plucked from the burning; in some future articles we shall enter into "ways and means." The good people of this metropolis shall not plead ignorance as to the true state of the population, and we have confidence that they will do all in their power to avert the serious consequences that are sure to result from the perpetuation of evils, which, if unchecked, will undermine the best interests of the colony.

Not only is the subject before us interesting in its bearings as a social and moral question, but in a financial light it has great claims on us—it is infinitely more expensive to the community to continue the existing evils than to remedy them; this too, will receive from us a calm and deliberate analysis. We shall apply to it the best of data, which can scarcely be controverted, and we shall do so in the hope that we are informing our readers on a matter in which a large amount of ignorance exists. Our interests are identified with it no further than as our duty as public journalists. As we perform our part, at no inconsiderable sacrifice in time and money, we expect the co-operation of all, whether in or out of authority. That the metropolis shall be made as healthy as art and labour can effect, is a conclusion to which we have long arrived, and until that happy desideratum has been attained, we shall never cease to complain. It is a matter of no moment to us as to who does the work, so long as it is well and economically performed. We will give the present Council our honest support, if we can trace in their actions the faintest hope of their fulfilling the duties devolving on them, no longer—for if they disregard the repeated warnings on our part, and by the public through our columns, then shall we hope that the citizens will take the power into their own hands, and not permit the best interests of all to be sacrificed at the shrine of local incompetency and neglect.

(*To be continued*)

INTESTATE ESTATES.

THE following is a true and perfect return of all Estates of Intestates, placed under the charge of James Denham Pinnock, Esq., Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, for the District of Port Phillip, for collection, under the Act of Parliament, 9 Geo. IV., chap 83. sec. 12, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, 1850, inclusive, including all moneys received and payments made on account of the said Estates:—

John M'Kay, late of Eumualla, near Port Fairy, formerly of Keoldale, Scotland; moneys received, £1323 16s. 4d.; payments made, £624 0s. 8d; balance in hands of Deputy Registrar, £699 15s. 8d; date of order to collect February 1st, 1850: settler; died 19th January, 1850.

Alfred Betts, late of Broadmarsh, Van Diemen's Land, formerly of London; moneys received, £670 2s. 2d.; payments made, £73 15s. 2d; deposited in one of the Banks at Melbourne to the credit of the Estate, £596 7s.; date of order to collect, February 6th, 1850: gentleman; died 1st February, 1850.

William Atkinson, formerly of Native Creek, Geelong; moneys received, £9 11s. 6d.; payments made, £4 19s. 2d.; deposited in Bank, £4 12s. 4d.; date of order to collect, February 7th, 1850: labourer; died 8th May, 1849.

James Jons, formerly of Glenmore; moneys received, £6 6s. 6d.; payments made, 10s. 2d.; balance in hands of Deputy Registrar, £5 16s. 4d.; date of order to collect, February 28th, 1850: labourer; died 28th January, 1850.

James Thompson, formerly of Darling River; moneys received. £8 8s.; payments made, £2 18s. 11d.; deposited in Bank, £5 9s. 1d.; date of order to collect, February 28th, 1850: labourer; died 28th September, 1849.

Donald M'Donald, formerly of Blackfellows' Creek, county of Villiers; moneys received, £99 7s. 6d.; payments made, £5 11s. 7d.; deposited in Bank, £93 15s. 11d.; date of order to collect, March 1st, 1850: labourer; died 23rd December, 1848.

William Dockray, Belfast; moneys received, £33 4s. 2d.; payments made, £12 15s.; deposited in Bank. £20 9s. 2d.; date of order to collect, March 1st, 1850: master mariner; died 19th September, 1849.

Richard Patterson, formerly of Melbourne; moneys received, £8 14s. 9d.; payments made, £8 14s. 9d.; date of order to collect, March 25th, 1850: labourer; killed by a fall from his horse, 21st March, 1849.

Andrew Wight, formerly of Melbourne; moneys received, £16 3s. 3d.; payments made, £16 3s. 3d.; date of order to collect, March 25th, 1850: carpenter; died 13th March, 1849

Thomas Lowe, formerly of Goulburn River; moneys received, £16 2s.; payments made, £7 1s. 2d.; deposited in Bank, £9 0s. 10d.; date of order to collect, April 5th, 1850: labourer; died 3rd March, 1849.

Henry Logan; moneys received, £5 5s.; payments made, 18s. 9d.; deposited in Bank, £4 6s. 3d.

Alfred Bassett; moneys received, £1 18s.; payments made, 10s. 3d.; deposited in Bank, £1 7s. 9d.

Robert Miller, late of Coldred, Dover; moneys received. £3 4s.; payments made, 12s. 11d.; deposited in Bank, £2 10s. 1d.

William Thornett; moneys received, £2 17s. 6d.; payments made, 15s.; balance in hands of Deputy Registrar, 11s. 6d.; deposited in one of the Banks, £1 11s.

[The four preceding persons were immigrants per Douglas. They died on the passage; but their death was not reported to me until the 25th March, 1850, by the agent for the ship, long after she had sailed; and no one could be found to make affidavit of their death, to enable me to obtain an order to collect; I therefore sent for their boxes, and sold them.]

Margaret Glasgow, formerly of Melbourne; money received, £13 9s. 4d.; payments made, £13 9s. 4d.; date of order to collect, April 24th, 1850: spinster; died 2nd March, 1850.

James Bell, late of Sugar Loaf Creek, formerly of Canonbie, Dumfriesshire; moneys received, £19 10s 3d.; payments made, £1 14s. 2d. balance in hands of Deputy Registrar, 14s. 10d; deposited in Bank, £17 1s. 3d.; date of order to collect, May 22nd, 1850: labourer; died November, 1845.

Thomas Dunningham, late of Melbourne, formerly of London; moneys received, £4 14s.; payments made. £4 14s.; date of order to collect, May 16th, 1850: mariner; died 11th May, 1850.

Robert Foord, formerly of Richmond; payments made, 10s.; date of order to collect, July 2nd, 1850: wheelwright; died 6th June, 1850.

Philip Cummings, formerly of Portland Bay; moneys received, £4 15s.; payments made, 18s. 6d.; deposited in Bank, £3 16s. 7d.; date of order to collect, July 12th, 1850: labourer; died 9th March, 1850.

John Cocket, formerly of Penny Royal Creek, near Keilor; moneys received, £20 7s. 6d.; payments made, £13 4s. 10d.; deposited in Bank, £7 2s. 8d.; date of order to collect, July 24th, 1850: labourer; died 13th July, 1850.

Andrew Richardson, formerly of Seven Creeks, near Blualla; payments made, 10s.; date of order to collect, July 24th, 1850: labourer; died 20th April, 1850.

William Pryde, formerly of Melbourne; payments made, 10s. 2d.; date of order to collect, July 27th, 1850: labourer; died 1st June, 1844

Thomas Jones Sweatman, formerly of Portland Bay; moneys received, £25; payments made, £19 8s. 2d.; deposited in Bank, £5 11s. 10d.; date of order to collect, July 31st, 1850: shepherd; died 24th April, 1850.

William Latham, formerly of Melbourne; moneys received, £315; payments made, £315; date of order to collect, August 2nd, 1850: overseer; died 24th July, 1850; letters of administration granted to Betsey Latham, widow of deceased, to whom the balance of £291 11s. was paid on the 25th November, 1850.

James Riley, formerly of Salisbury Plains; moneys received, £5 13s. 6d.; payments made, 16s. 2d.; deposited in Bank, £4 17 4d.; date of order to collect, October 8th, 1850: labourer; died 10th September, 1850.

George Carre alias Carne, formerly of Brighton; moneys received, £6; payments made, 10s.; deposited in Bank, £5 10s.; date of order to collect, October 30th, 1850: labourer; died 28th October, 1850

John Clarke, formerly of Banyinong, Wimmera District; moneys received, £28 3s.; payments made, 10s.; balance in hands of Deputy Registrar, £27 13s.; date of order to collect, November 29th, 1850: labourer; died 17th August, 1850.

Henry Richards, late of Melbourne, formerly of London; moneys received, £40; payments made, 12s. 3d.; balance in hands of Deputy Registrar, £39 7s. 9d.; date of order to collect, December 5th, 1850: gentleman; died 4th December, 1850.

James Holt, formerly of Melbourne; moneys received, £12; payments made, £8 12s.; balance in hands of Deputy Registrar, £3 8s.; date of order to collect, December 10th, 1850: shipwright; died 30th November, 1850.

Jacob Croker, formerly of Murrendindi, near Seymour; payments made, 10s.; date of order to collect, December 19th, 1850: labourer; died 14th October, 1850.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been assailed again in the columns of the *Freeman's Journal*, of February 27th, and challenged to a contest on the Canon, I sent an article to that journal in reply, which again the Editors refused to insert, although they have not scrupled to take advantage of having my manuscript, and in their publication of this day have attempted to reply to it, no doubt hoping thus to forestall it with the public, and to blunt its edge. I take the liberty of sending my manuscript to you, trusting that you will favour me by giving it a place in your columns.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
ALEX. SALMON.

Fort-street, March 6.

To the Editors of the Freeman's Journal.

GENTLEMEN,—I see from your publication of yesterday, the 27th, that you have devoted another article to "Mr. Salmon and the Bible." I feel honoured by the association of my name with the Book of God. I scarcely think I owe you any thanks for the offer to publish the portion of my last letter that was omitted in the *Herald*—it was certainly anything but complimentary to Rome. But let that pass. I have a few words to say on your last article before I reply to the present one. You are very wroth with the *Herald* for publishing my speech commending the Bible, although very kindly you frame an apology for that journal. You can see, you think, the *Herald's* "wink and friendly grin" through the "scurrilous hubbub of my ignorant and impudent falsehoods." This is a truly Romish hypothesis. It regards the *Herald* as a deceiver, and chuckling over the simplicity of his dupes. Rome is quite familiar with winking and grinning, sometimes fierce and sometimes friendly; but she winks and grins to some purpose. She can wink inveterate diseases out of the human frame that have defied the skill and appliances of the whole College of Physicians. She can wink the palsied and enfeebled frame into healthful vigour and strength. If you can believe her, Rome and the Virgin Mary together have winked a lopped off head back to the shorn shoulders till the devotee of the "Queen of Heaven" had time to make confession and receive absolution — and Rome grins more effectually than she winks—in her winking there is nothing but ideality, in her grinning there has been a horrific reality. Rome's grins have erected the gibbet and kindled the fires of martyrdom, and exhausted every species of torture that could be brought to bear on the clay tabernacle of humanity.

Romanism is just a system of "winking and grinning" from top to bottom and throughout. The pictures of the saints wink, and many of the saints' statues grin, and the priests wink, and the penance-enduring penitents grin. The miracle-mongers wink, and the hood*winked* multitude both wink and grin in stupid bewilderment and amazement. The Editors of the *Freeman's Journal* no doubt can both wink and grin when it suits them, but they may wink and grin till they are wearied before they could show us in Hyde Park any of the wondrous cures performed by the winking Madonna at Rimini.

You assert that the "whole Catholic Church, priesthood and laity, believe that the Bible is dangerous to the worship of images." If you are not "winking" when you make such a statement as that, there can be no doubt that many of your disciples are. Before we "simple, credulous" Protestants give any expression to our surprise, let us examine the testimony of some of the Councils and standard authorities, as well as take a peep at the general practice of the Romish Church. That the Romish Church *worshipped* images is very plain, from the fact that the Council of Constantinople, A.D. 754, having the propriety of the practice brought before them, condemned it, and pronounced the use of images to be idolatrous. Pope Gregory the Great declared, "it is not lawful to adore any thing made with hands." The worship of images had been practised clearly, and was condemned as idolatrous. Now will the *Freeman's Journal* deny that the second Council of Nice, 787, re-established image worship, and *cursed* all who had taken any part in its abolition. Here is the language of the Council of Nice, "I confess and agree, I salute and *adore* the unpolluted *image* of our Lord Jesus Christ, our true God, and the holy *image* of the holy Mother of God." Both of these images, "poor simple" Protestants gather from this language, are to be *adored*, and both of them in this decree are placed on the same footing. It would require the acuteness of a disciple of Loyola himself, to make a distinction in the adoration; and as Rome has ever been more prodigal of cursing than of blessing, the ghostly Council adds, "To them who *adore* not the holy and venerable images, let there be anathema. To them who diligently teach not to *adore* and salute the venerable and holy and precious images of *all* the saints, let there be anathema. I have not space to discuss that wretched distinction taken by Romish image worshippers, that they do not worship the image, but through it the prototype. Every Pagan could say the same. The Ephesians worshipped the image of Diana that fell down, according to the heathen fable, from Jupiter out of heaven. They worshipped the image, but the great Diana of the Ephesians was on Mount Olympus, with old father Jupiter. And so the images which Roman Catholics worship have their prototypes too—all in heaven, I suppose—they must be, one would think, out of purgatory before they are canonized. But they kneel, and pray, and kiss their hands, and lift up their eyes before the images, and burn both candles and incense before them. The images are even consecrated and set up in places for adoration. The Bible makes external adoration a part of divine worship, and so do Jews, Turks, and Infidels, and that part of Divine worship, beyond all question, Roman Catholics pay to the images both of Jesus and Mary, and to the image of many a most *unholy saint*. The image of Holy Mary, in the chapel of St. Meinard, is the very counterpart of Diana of the Ephesians. "This image," says the *authentic* history of Enseidlin, "was sent from Heaven by B. H. herself, a virgin, who appeared to the Bishop of Constance, while preparing to consecrate the church and the monastery," and to stimulate the liberality as well as the devotion of the poor dupes who kneel and pray, and kiss their hands before the shrine of this idol. The authentic history adds, "Then the Lord Jesus descended from Heaven and in this church celebrated in person the first mass, assisted by St. Stephen the martyr, and by St. James." Image worship was abolished, not in practice indeed, but in decree, by the Council of Frankfort, in 794; but in 842 it was again restored by a decree of the third Council of Constantinople—a council summoned by the Empress Theodora, a strumpet, the profligate mistress of one Pope—the harlot of one successor of Peter, and the mother of another;—that council, at the bidding of this shameless woman, decreed the necessity of image worship, and cursed all who denied it.

Enough surely has been said as to Popish doctrine on this topic; let us now glance at Popish practice. Pass through any land where the light of the Reformation has not shone, or is shining dimly—any land darkened by the shadows of Papal ignorance and superstition—and there meet your eye in all directions statues and images of Saints, and of the Lord Jesus; in the churches and chapels, in the squares and streets of towns, along the high roads, in almost every house and chamber, and everywhere men, women, and children *prostrate* before them, on their knees, kissing their hands, lifting up their eyes, reciting prayers or chanting litanies. Cast your eye to Loretto, the chosen shrine of the chief idol of Popery, or to St. Meinard, on one of the loftiest peaks of Mount Etsel; or to the small island of Innismurray on the Irish coast, and before the handsome images of the two former, representing Holy Mary, Queen of Heaven, and the clumsy wooden stump in the latter representing "Father Malash," the patron of the smugglers;—you will see human beings prostrate, and supplicating the favour of the saint, unless the change in the Excise Laws has smashed the worship of the Innismurray saint. "The Romish priesthood," says the *Freeman's Journal*, "condemn the adoration of images and the invocation of saints!!!" Alas, how grossly have the people mistaken her teaching, and misconstrued the instructions of their ghostly guides. They are all on their knees before images, crying out as vehemently as the priests of Baal, and with just as much success, and the impious delusion is kept up among the senseless multitude by the winking of a picture from time to time, or the grinning, or goggling of a statue. The Romish Church condemns the worship of images and the invocation of saints!!! In a spacious square in the little town of Enseidlin, stands the chapel of the Virgin Mary, and in that square, upon their knees, a whole crowd may be seen prostrate, "directing their respects to the virgin's image, kissing their hands, bending their heads, and anon lifting up their eyes, hymning their chants, and repeating their prayers." Never, says an eye-witness of this deeply humbling scene, "never in his temple at Jerusalem, was the mighty and living God adored with more solemnity and submission." The chapel bell sends forth a signal, and now the following prayer is heard in earnest tones. "Blessed Mother of God, always Virgin, Princess of heaven, Queen of men, Empress of angels, sole and sovereign Mistress of the universe, refuge of sinners, gate of Heaven, Mother of mercies, and light of the world which you *made*, *preserve*, and *govern*. We prostrate ourselves before you. We *adore* you, and we *supplicate* you. *Save us*, for without your pity we are lost; in you alone is the hope of life." All this, on bended knee, with clasped hands and uplifted *eyes*, addressed to a senseless block. Take one orison more, addressed to "Our Lady of Loretto," O Empress, and our most kind Lady, by the authority of a mother *command* thy beloved son that he would vouchsafe, &c. "Incline the countenance of God upon us, and *compel* him to have mercy upon sinners." Roman Catholics, saith the *Freeman's Journal*, believe and teach that the Bible is dangerous to the worship of images and the invocation of Saints!!! Why there are more prayers, I believe said to the Virgin Mary than to any of the persons of the adorable Trinity. Will the *Freeman's Journal* tell by whose authority it was decreed that to gain the special favour of the Virgin, the due proportion of supplications is "Five Ave Marias for one Paternoster."

We are perfectly aware, ignorant though the *Freeman's Journal* often styles us, (Is ignorance a mortal sin in a Protestant, and at the same time the "mother of devotion" in a Papist?) We are perfectly aware that Romanists have a grand and curious distinction in regard to the adoration which they pay to God, and to Angels and Saints. There are three learned-looking words of Greek origin, the Papist meaning of which can only be found in a Popish Dictionary, and would hardly have entered into the heart of any man but an idolater to conceive. *Latria* is the highest kind of worship; that is paid to the Divine Being. *Dulia* is many degrees lower; such worship as is paid to St. Patrick, St. George, St. Andrew, and the "blessed Priest," old Father Malash; hyperdulia is a *superior* kind of *inferior* worship which belongs exclusively to Holy Mary, or perhaps to Mary's mother, Holy St. Ann. Now, I appeal to all intelligent men of every creed, if Romanists withhold the Bible from the multitude because it is abtruse and mysterious, is the *same reason* not perfectly conclusive against latria, dulia, and hyperdulia, and the *abstruse* distinction of which these words are the symbol. If Roman Catholics are bound to measure their devotion and distribute their adoration in the proper proportion represented and defined by these three words, they would need to be all infallible as well as the Pope, or else the infallible somebody or something that resides somewhere in the Romish Church, would require to furnish every worshipper with a *proseuchometer*, or prayer-measurer, to regulate his devotional feelings according to the object of his worship. Is it not strange that the Romish Church dare not trust her people with a book that proclaims the tidings of Heaven's mercy so plainly "that he who runs may read," that points out the way to heaven so distinctly that "the wayfaring man, though a fool, shall not err therein," and yet inculcate a metaphysical distinction which must puzzle all their intellectual powers to comprehend, and baffle all their moral powers to observe. They keep back from the people the words of "truth and soberness" contained in the word of God, and drug them with the ridiculous nonsense and unintelligible jargon of scholastic theology. It must be no easy matter for a devout papist to keep the dulia and hyperdulia and latria, from encroaching on the province of each other. They must often feel like the old Scotch farmer who was a bit of a metaphysician in his way; after listening to an explanation which he had solicited as to the difference between conscience and judgment. "I jalouse," said Old John, "its nae easy matter redding marches atween them." I fear that an Irish smuggler before the shrine of Father Malash, presenting his offering, and giving thanks for escaping the guager, might hitch up the dulia to hyperdulia, if not to latria itself, in the warmth of his gratitude. There can be no doubt that the "blessed priest" has often got warmer and higher thanks than were rendered to Almighty God.

In your article of yesterday, you say that "to answer Mr. Salmon, would be to write a treatise on theology at large." If that be so, who is to blame? You were the assailants—you chose the field, and selected the topics—you gratuitously propounded your *Confession of Faith*, stating the doctrines *seriatim*, and saying "we assent," "we agree," and I have strictly confined myself to your *Confession*, I have not travelled beyond the record.

It is extremely convenient for a puzzled disputant to say the field is too wide, although it does not come with a good grace from him who makes an attack, and therefore has the field of his own choosing. You display a little more ingenuity in saying that all my arguments have been answered before—that they are "stale"—that the popular answer to them may be found in the shilling Popish books upon any stall, or in the *back* numbers of your own journal. That, rest assured, was the safest course you could adopt, and you deserve some credit for hitting upon it—"Necessity is the mother of invention." The Pope himself, and all the Fathers, and all the Councils, supposing you dared to differ from them, would have no chance with you. You might in that way refute Galileo yet. Your Church punished the philosopher for teaching the doctrine of the

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earth's motion, and compelled him to forswear on pain of death what he not only firmly believed, but was able to demonstrate. You could not get him cast into prison now, but you could set all his reasoning at defiance by saying to him, what you have said to me—Oh, "your arguments are stale, the popular answers to them can be found in a shilling book, or in the back numbers of our journal."

I thank you for the suggestion, so far as it was well meant, as to the course of reading that you suppose I might profit by in acquiring a knowledge of "Catholic doctrine." If my knowledge of Roman Catholic doctrine be limited, you will admit it is accurate—the sample is a genuine representation of the stock. You are well aware, however, that I know a little more than you choose to *let on* to your readers. You are quite an adept in stratagem in literary warfare. Next to gaining a victory the highest praise belongs to making a good retreat; and after all the flourish of trumpets about "my ignorance and impudence, my falsehoods and perverted notions," you march off the field chosen by yourself, under cover of this masked battery. "Oh, Mr. Salmon has made blunders of which an educated man ought to be ashamed." This saves you the trouble either of framing arguments or adducing facts. *You* ought to be ashamed;—week after week you assail me in your columns with opprobrious epithets, because I ventured to commend the Bible, and then you shut your columns against all reply. There are many Roman Catholics in this colony, I doubt not, who can see the *unfairness* of your treatment of me, and the cowardice you have displayed.

But let me refer to the course of reading you prescribed.

I suppose the "Challoner" you recommend on Purgatory is the same man I referred to as the author of the "Garden of the Soul." If his book of doctrine be like his book of devotion—if his preaching be like his prayers—I would rather not spend much time upon it. Is Milner, whom you also recommend, on Priest-invented Purgatory, the same man as the Bishop of Castabala, the author of the "End of Controversy?" I have read more of his writings than you could get on any stall for a shilling. I will give you an extract or two—"The promiscuous reading of the Bible is not calculated nor intended by God as the means of conveying religious instruction to the bulk of mankind." Again, "It is evidently impossible to add any notes whatever to the sacred text which will make it a safe and proper elementary book of instruction" I would quite expect you to recommend on purgatory such an author—he fears the Bible as much as you do. The Bishop of Castabala would trust the Apocrypha, like yourselves, in hands to which they would tremble to commit the New Testament of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Why did you not include in the prescribed course of reading "Dens' Complete Body of Theology"? It is not a "shilling book." And perhaps you have a kindly regard both to my purse and my time for study. I happen, however, you may be glad to hear, to have a copy of that work, and have dabbled in it a little. My copy is "Editio Nova et Absolutissima Dublinii. Ex Typ. Richardi Coyne. 1832." You *know* that there are moral abominations in that book that you would not quote before an English audience in the vulgar tongue. Your Church is fond of La in prayers. I don't know, if the priest in Scotland, whom I knew, gave a reason that your Church would approve, that Almighty God understood Latin better than English, because Latin was the language of the Holy Roman See. But though I think it folly for your Church to pray in Latin—yea, both shocking and ridiculous,—there are portions of Dens, as you know, that absolutely need the veil of an unknown tongue You would not be safe to quote him in Gaelic in any public meeting in this city. I will give you an extract or two, that you may see how I am getting on with my studies in "Catholic doctrine," and enable you with greater precision to prescribe a further course of reading in your next.

Question.—Are unbelievers to be compelled to join themselves to the bosom of the faithful? Answer.—Baptized unbelievers, as heretics and apostates generally are, and also baptized schismatics *can be compelled by corporal punishments to return to the Catholic faith, and the unity of the church; meantime it is not always expedient that the church should use this right.*—Dens, vol. 2nd, pp. 79, 80.

Question.—Are heretics justly punished with death?

Answer.—*Yes.* Because forgers of money, and other disturbers of the State, are justly punished with death. Therefore also heretics, who are forgers of the faith, and disturbers of the church.—Dens, vol. 2nd, p. 89.

Oh! Rome, thou art still the same—bloody, cruel, and vindictive, if thou couldst but again wield at thy will the secular power, if thy blood-stained banner ever float again on the towers of Old England, the fires of Smithfield would blaze again. The tortures of the inquisition would again be experienced. See ye thoughtless heretics who talk as if Popery were improved, as if the Romish Church were more merciful and tolerant. See how Rome regards you, and what she is preparing for you, and how she would treat you if she had the power. "*Meantime it is not expedient,*" I could hardly expect you to give me a *hint* to look into the *Monita Secreta Societatis Jesu*, the secret instructions of the Jesuits—it is not a shilling book, and it was never designed to *meet heretical* eyes. That is a work only for the initiated—for the initiated into the "mystery of iniquity." But that you may see that I have been studying Catholic doctrine, I will give you a sample of this work also—"Of the proper method of inducing rich widows to be liberal to our Society." 1st. For the managing of this affair let such members only be chosen as are advanced in age, of a *lively complexion*, and agreeable conversation; by all means take care to provide them with confessors, enumerate and praise the advantages of a single life, and that it will infallibly purchase an eternal merit—pass on to the fourth direction. 4th. Care must be taken to remove such servants as do not keep a good understanding with the Society; when such have been worked out, let such be recommended as already are, or willingly would become our creatures. Thus shall we dive into every secret, and have a finger in every affair transacted in the family. Direction 9th. It will be proper every now and then cunningly to propose to her some match, but such an one be sure as you know she has an aversion to." This is only a small specimen; the whole book is deeply instructive—it affords a peep behind the scenes. It amply confirms Pascal's judgment of the Jesuits,—though he was a Roman Catholic, a man of high genius and exalted piety, in spite of the revolting tenets of his Church,—he pronounces the Jesuits to be the most profligate scoundrels under the sun.

You challenge me to an "amicable contest on the Canon in the field of history." With great good will, either in that field or any other field in which the Bible is concerned. But let us understand distinctly what the contest is to be about: You admit, that is, your Church admits, that all the books of the Old and New Testaments—that which I "fondly call the Bible"—are inspired of God: that all of them are dictated by the Holy Spirit. Your Church admits both the genuineness and inspiration of every one of the books which, taken together, I call the Bible. There is no room, then, for controversy here. If the *Freeman's Journal* hold with its Church, and I suppose I am safe in taking that for granted, then there can be no contest, amicable or otherwise, "on the Canon," between that journal and me, in so far as the books of the Old and New Testament are concerned. You seem quite willing, however, to unsettle the whole Canon, if by that means you can shelter the Apocrypha. You care not, it appears, to bring into suspicion the canonicity of books which your own Church holds to be inspired, as if by shaking their foundations you would support the tottering fabric of apocryphal legends. The only contest on the canon that properly can exist between us is, Has the Apocrypha any title to a place in the Sacred Canon? You admit that my Bible is inspired—I deny that the portion of your Bible called the Apocrypha has the slightest valid claim to inspiration. That subject I will cheerfully discuss with you, and may the Spirit of God, who moved the holy men of old to speak and write his revealed truth, overrule that discussion for the conviction of all who are in error.

It is not quite fair in you to say that the "Bible called me into the *Herald* as the champion of Protestantism" The Bible called me to the Annual Meeting of the Bible Society, and there to give an address. Your editorial article and your correspondent's letter charging me with "impudent and ignorant falsehoods" in that address, would have called me into the *Freeman's Journal*, in which the attack was made, as a humble advocate of Protestant and Bible truth. It was your refusal to admit my reply that drove me to the *Herald*, and I thank that Journal for allowing me to reply publicly to the public assault.

If I could be amazed at anything that a Romanist would say or do to maintain the honour and advance the power of his Church, the following sentence of yours would have amazed me.—"Christians till the so-called Reformation always did trust the Pope, and he was never known to fail them."—Now you will not venture to deny that there were Popes previous to the Reformation destitute of every intellectual and moral quality that could give them the slightest claim to the respect of their fellow creatures. If Christians trusted in such men it would be difficult to determine whether the folly of the people, or the knavery and wickedness of the objects of their trust, were greatest. Did they trust in that Pope whom one of the lights of your Church declares, he knew proclaimed himself an Atheist? or in the one who denied the immortality of the soul? If Christians trusted in all the Popes previous to the Reformation, they trusted in men who notoriously maintained heresies, who were excommunicated and anathematised by Councils of the Church. In which of the Popes did the Church trust when Benedict XIII. *Poped it* at Avignon, and Gregory ruled the Roman faction? "They bound themselves," says Mosheim, "each of these successors of Peter bound themselves by an oath to make a voluntary renunciation of the papal chair if that step were necessary to promote the peace and welfare of the Church, but they both violated this solemn obligation in a scandalous manner." The Council of Pisa, 1409, pronounced a sentence of condemnation upon both contending Pontiffs, who were both declared guilty of *heresy perjury*, and contumacy, unworthy of the smallest token of honour or respect. Such were some of the men, "the chief Bishops" whom Christians, Romish Christians, trusted, and were never known to fail!!! To "feel" the power of God's revealed truth contained in the Bible and to draw an argument from it in favour of its divine origin, you "call a private *whim*," pray what kind of a whim is it or what name does it deserve to receive as God's truth any thing whatever on the sole authority of men who are atheists and infidels, heretics and perjurers? The Church of Rome *trusted* that Pope of whom Mirandola speaks, "because he was the Chief Bishop of the Church—they received a book as the Word of God, on the authority of a man who did not believe that there was a God at all." There is not a Beardy in the colony whose authority is worthy of less respect than those same occupants of Peter's Chair. You sneer at John Wroe—he must be a very bad man indeed if he is half so bad as undoubted history represents the majority of Peter's successors, the Chief Bishops whom the Church of Rome has always trusted. Verily they have trusted to a broken reed—they have leant upon a "bowing wall and a tottering fence."

The resolution which I supported at the Bible Society Meeting was this, "That the Word of God, contained in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, is a perfect standard of faith and a perfect rule of conduct, in opposition to all apocryphal legends and traditionary fables whether written or oral" Let this then be the subject of "an amicable contest." Have the Apocryphal writings any claim to a place in the sacred canon—or, do the traditions of your Church, written or oral, form a part of the rule of faith and practice to the Church of Christ? Be kind enough to fix what space will be allowed me in each of your publications, and if your columns will be open to me from week to week consecutively.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
ALEXANDER SALMON.

Fort-street, February 28.

[The conduct of the Editors of *The Freeman's Journal* in attacking the Rev. Mr. Salmon, and then refusing to allow him to defend himself through their paper, is so opposed to the principles of fair play that we could not decline Mr. Salmon's request to publish his letters; although, as a general rule, we should not think it necessary to publish letters in which parties may reply to strictures which appear in other papers. We have however so great a dislike to theological and controversial discussions in a general newspaper, that we hope this will be the last letter we shall have to publish on this subject.—EDS]

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—In a previous letter, inserted in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, of August 1st, 1850, relative to the "Circular Theory of Storms," allusion was made to the electro-magnetic condition of the earth and atmosphere. In the present communication it is proposed to elucidate this subject by the employment of references to a few of those natural phenomena which it is believed tend most directly towards rendering the phases of terrestrial electro-magnetic action clear and intelligible. The adoption of such a course, at the same time that it appears to be novel, may open up new fields of enquiry, on which additional observations would be made, and a fresh series of experiments instituted. The attention of investigators seems chiefly to have been directed towards a representation of natural operations as effects by merely referring them to others,—believed to have been acting as causes;—leaving the immediately inducing causes wholly unexplained, through an over anxiety to describe the nature of the effects produced. By commencing with certain ascertained effects, and tracing them from their origin, through their subsequent stages, more certainty appears attainable, respecting which should be designated as causes, and which effects; and likewise, whether the supposed causes may not have been effects, arising out of other causes, and, in their turn, may have become acting causes also.

When a seed is laid in an open area, beneath the ground, under favourable circumstances, certain peculiar changes and modifications originate within its substance, which exhibit the commencement of the growth of a plant, similar in character to that which had perfected the seed. Lapse of time, how great soever, during which the seed had been kept away from, and remained unaffected by, the exciters to germination, forms no barrier against the completion of these results. No sooner, therefore, are the seed,—although taken from any conceivable depth within the earth,—and the exciters to germination,—moving in reciprocal intensity,—for the first time brought together, under favourable circumstances, than the processes of life commence. The preliminary stages being completed, an activity begins, and continues to be apparent; all the parts composing the seed are observed to have assumed a new arrangement, by means of the unceasing movements of vitality; and, as the functions of the different portions carry forward their various labours, and complete their respective duties, so life itself progresses. A true generation, or conversion, now takes place, of the previously passive, and apparently inert seed, into an expanding vegetable tissue, containing a rising colony of living atomic animal motive forms, the economy of whose various departments is regulated upon the nicest principles of fitness, regularity, undeviating attention to symmetry, and purity of purpose. The whole of these working operations, thus carried forward in the construction and maturations of the plant, in the collection and assimilation of its food, and the preparation of its peculiar secretions; in the propulsion and circulation of its vital fluids, and the adjustments made for the regeneration and continuation of the propagation of the species, bear the closest possible analogy to the corresponding *instincts of* the bee, in the formation of the comb within the hive, the care bestowed upon the accommodations and final developement of her future progeny, and the attention paid to the planting of new colonies, by the throwing off of swarms, so as that the type of her own existence may be constantly renewed, and the knowledge of her ingenuity may continue to be perpetuated.

Previously to offering in detail a definition of the causes believed to be concerned in conducting the purposes here pointed out, the objects proposed by such an illustration, as well as so many of the peculiarities connected with it as relate more immediately to the present subject, may be incidentally enumerated.

In these first processes, the development of animal motive forms, here assumed to have taken place, gives rise to effects which, being checked at a certain stage, or brought to remain stationary in this, their earliest and most peculiar state, are susceptible of examination, so as that we are enabled to ascertain, with tolerable accuracy, the nature of some of the modifications which have sprung out of the causes and circumstances thus for the first time brought together. In the instance of malt, or barley which has germinated—the process of germination having been suddenly arrested by the application of a degree of heat and dryness combined, greater than that which is favourable to life, and such, therefore, as is capable of arresting and suspending the living powers of the atoms previously generated,—this description of change is made manifest by a familiar example. Here, the commencement, within the seed, of new generations of living animals, or motive organic forms, whose labours, left undisturbed, would have resulted in the building up of a living individual, similar to that which had produced the grain, and which, when completed, would have developed a structure, in every respect, not only of the same nature as the plant, but, by comparison, analogous in conformation, and the quality of fitness, to the honey-comb and its contents—is checked in the first stage of its progress, even before the embryo had exhibited its general outline. After having been subjected to this influence of a current of dry air, and when the progress of development is, by such means, stayed and terminated, the act of germination is discovered to have been accompanied by one of transformation, through the agency of which, the whole composition of the grain has been altered in every essential particular. The previous simple nature of the seed is found to have assumed a compound quality, differing both in disposition and arrangement, from its former state. Notwithstanding its changed condition, however, and the checks imparted to it by the abstraction of moisture, one description of individual atoms, not discoverable in the previously ungerminated seed, is yet included within the nucleus of the germ, which,—on being removed by manipulation, and afterwards placed under circumstances somewhat similar to those with which they had previously been associated—are found still to retain the faculty of carrying forward a similar series of the operations of organic life. This peculiar description of individual atoms—deposited during the act of germination—and still retaining their original faculty of inducing transformation—has been termed *diastase*; a small portion of which, mixed up in water, with a given quantity of starch, the starch being of a nature similar to one of the portions of the grain in its unaltered state, has the power of carrying forward a similar process of transformation, throughout the whole of the starch, and of converting it into the peculiar saccharine substance known under the name of sugar. Taking into consideration the slight difference in the methods employed, and placing that against the minute variations in the results obtained, the physical agencies concerned may be considered as identical, and notwithstanding that similar effects have been found to arise when substances apparently very different in their qualities have been substituted, in the production of equivalent results subsequent enquiry will, in every instance, doubtless lead to the same conclusions.

The collateral facts involved in these statements, and the processes of reasoning adopted for the purpose of including them within a system,—more especially those relating to the doctrine of "substitution" highly interesting to the physiologist, but, hitherto chiefly propounded by the chemist,* forms no part of the subject at present under contemplation.

The whole of the appearances exhibited, after the favourable circumstances connected with placing the seed at a proper depth beneath the surface of the ground have been complied with, warrant us in concluding that the first foreign impulse which guides and promotes the progress of its combined nature is that of magnetism. The *vertical* actions of the magnetic influence, exerted in a direction both towards the centre, and from the centre of the earth—urges one portion of the now active nucleus of the seed, outwards, from the capsules, and, from the peculiarity of its constitution—downwards; the other portion of the nucleus—from a similar peculiarity of its constitution,—having its motive energy directed upwards. This perpendicular tendency is also known, from experience, to be manifested with undeviating regularity, in what position soever the seed may happen to be placed within the earth. The portion of the seed which strikes downwards, possessing the peculiarity of organization adapted for the formation of the root, shuns the light; the portion which shoots upwards, and is so constituted as to form the stem, directs the whole of its energies towards facing the open day. This capacity of the seed to form a root and a stem, prevails under all circumstances—excepting only when imperfections in the seed itself, variety of habit and organization, or positive obstacles placed against it impede the fulfilment of its purpose. Whether or not each portion of the seed possesses different physical or organic properties, from the nucleus or base of the stem, upwards and downwards—engendered by the peculiarities originating in that portion of it, during the act of germination: or whether the upward or downward magnetic currents are each endowed with specific natures, capable of imparting these opposite directions to the distinct portions of the germ of the seed—are matters remaining for future investigation.

The second impulse to which the seed is subjected—communicated by the electrical influence, and which being *lateral*, or horizontal in its direction, moves in antagonism with the magnetic action,—exercises its auxiliary power, both in the unfolding of the outer membrane, and the expanding of the tissue, and therefore, in the lateral development of its various parts—that is, in a direction at right angles with the tendency imparted by the agency of the magnetic action. Beneath the surface, then, it is this impulse which operates in promoting the arrangement of the lateral fibrils and spongioles of the root horizontally; and above the surface, it becomes the conductor, which enables the future plant to take advantage of circumstances placed within its reach externally, thus contributing to the progressive expansion of the leaves, and such of the branches as may have been brought within its management, either accidentally or by adventitious means.

If, now, the terms *electro-magnetism* be adopted, with a view of expressing the compound action of these united impulses—hitherto considered, as, in fact, they evidently are, both in their direction and nature, perfectly distinct—then, the terms *first* and *second* may be dispensed with, and the consideration of *time* will also come to be excluded. The effects proceeding out of the union of these two forces will therefore have to be expressed as instantaneous in their occurrance continuously; although each force, being physically distinct, at the same time that both are reciprocally antagonistic, yet, by acting together, they mutually aid in giving rise to one result, namely, the unfolding of a living individual vegetable form.

According to this view, the electro magnetic influence will be most complete, as regards the production and multiplication of life, wherever the reciprocal action, arising out of both the powers united, alternates between, or approaches most constantly towards the direction of a right angle; and as the magnetic influence is radial with reference to its direction towards the surface of the earth, both from and to the centre; and as the electrical,—although tangetical,—assumes a curvilinear movement in its progression, from the equatorial regions towards either pole, and from either pole towards the equator; this effect of the production and multiplication of life must necessarily prevail, and be least of all liable to eccentricities, where the reciprocal action takes place most generally;—which is found to be in localities more or less midway between the torrid and temperate zones of the earth, on either side of the equator.

The favourable circumstances under which the seed had been presumed to have been placed, when perfect development was supposed to have originated, are, free access to the two essential supporters of existence, supplied in precisely sufficient amounts for the healthy continuance of the life of this individual plant,—namely, atmospheric air and water. The presence of these two elements,—even when afforded in precisely sufficient amounts,—does not, however, fulfil all the conditions required for the development of vegetable forms; because generation, germination, and growth, in many cases, within certain latitudes, and under ordinary circumstances during particular seasons of the year, do not in many cases proceed at all. The electro-magnetic influence, likewise, under certain forms, and in different degrees of the reciprocal intensity of each of the motive powers, continues to prevail in these same latitudes and seasons, even when vegetation remains for several months of the year apparently dormant; during which period, also, some organisms hybernate, others undergo various descriptions of metamorphosis only, and the germination of most seeds is found not susceptible of being effected, independently of the intervention of artificial aids. The elements of the two essential supporters of existence, and the modes of the forces which go to modulate the resources of their supply, must, therefore, be under the control of conditions imparted and regulated by the periodical fluctuations to which the surface of the earth is liable, according to its position in space. It is, in fact, the prevalence of such variations, from every point of the earth's surface of greatest velocity, to every point of least velocity, during its revolution upon its axis, and round the sun,—that affords the multiplicity of examples by which we are enabled to arrive at proximate conclusions respecting the nature of the efficient causes which govern and control the motive energies of all organic bodies.

If, instead of one seed, numerous seeds, under similar circumstances, are laid in the ground in one cleared spot, then, after germination has taken place, and the development of the plants has progressed for a certain time owing to the number of roots and stems, disposed in the same area, appearances are witnessed differing exceedingly from those which had presented themselves when one plant only was permitted to occupy a similar quantity of ground. Under such an arrangement, the electrical influence being cut off or greatly interrupted, and variously diverted in its horizontal progress, owing to the peculiar nature of the circumstances;—and the magnetic influence exerting an energy superior to that of its antagonist;—an additional amount of force is imparted, both to the root downwards and the stem upwards;—premature puberty being the inevitable consequence. The peculiarities arising out of this unequal *action*, discover themselves eventually in the exhibition of tall slender plants, coming quickly to maturity and into flower, and perfecting their seeds in a short space of time; thus affording little or no material of productiveness, either in bulk or weight:—a result the exact reverse of that which is witnessed when the magnetic and electrical influences are permitted to exert a free and reciprocal energy. It is likewise to be remarked, that the seeds so matured, when subsequently laid in the ground, more especially after several generations,—are known to give birth to slender or dwarfish individuals, in every respect similar to those which bore them.

In New Zealand, the seasons are more equable, and the extremes of temperature are found not to deviate so much from the mean as most other places under the same parallels of latitude. The native trees and shrubs, with very few exceptions, are evergreens, and vegetation is remarkable for other peculiarities,—both of vertical and lateral expansion,—characteristic, doubtless, of the general features of the country. The roots of all trees and plants have a prevailing tendency to spread themselves out horizontally; and circumstances only appear to prevent thisdisposition from exerting itself, at all times even, uniformly. In the thickest forest,—where the crowded state of vegetation brings the whole assemblage of forms more completely under the greatest existing amount of the magnetic influence, and where the trunks of the trees, as well as their parasites, shoot straight upwards, in a perpendicular direction, the tops, even of the pines, are at the same time to be witnessed, expanding and extending their branches above, in a similar manner to that which prevails in the direction of the roots below. Thunder storms are also of rare occurrence, the electrical influence being diffused and distributed more uniformly beneath the surface of the earth, and throughout the atmosphere; a disposition which, on the intervention of specific modifications, gives rise to occasional tremors of the earth. When, however, the uniform tendency to diffusion is suddenly checked by local causes, preceded or accompanied by a rapid change of temperature, or after more than an average fall of rain, which occasionally happens, slight shocks of earthquake occur, in place of convulsions above, within the superincumbent medium:—an effect which uniformly gives rise to an additional amount of fruitfulness. The universal undulation of the land must, doubtless, be viewed as one of the principal local circumstances engaged in modulating the agencies concerned in producing this climatic peculiarity; the prevailing character of curvatures,—existing, as it in reality does, at a number of points so infinite, and so generally distributed,—operating so as to diversify the radiations of the magnetic influence, inducing alternations, according to aspect, at the slopes of every one of these localities.

So far, the characteristics of the effects adduced, guide us to the inference, that both magnetism and electricity are distinct and separate, yet cognate powers; that the modes of their action differ; and that, in the aggregate, their movements are diametrically opposite in direction; although from a combination of circumstances, as well as from their own mutual exertions, and from the eccentricity of their efficient, or exciting cause, in time, the compound currents are susceptible of undergoing modifications the most varied and infinite.

The preceding conclusions are borne out, not only by the phenomena of the germination of seeds, and the propagation, through them, of new individuals, but by all the various operations of horticulture,—from the raising of stocks, by means of the off-shoots of roots, to the more interesting processes of laying, grafting, and budding, by the addition of parts—not having roots—severed from living individuals.

The shoots rising from the superficial roots of fruit-bearing trees, and which furnish a ready and convenient method of multiplying plants for grafting and budding purposes, supply us with a favourable illustration. Here, the electrical influence, directing the lateral fibrils of the roots which traverse nearest the surface of the earth,—is, in particular places, overcome by the intervention of the magnetic influence, in such manner as that, by the peculiarity of the obstruction in such localities, a nidus is formed, and eventually a timber, or leaf bud, protrudes from the root, assuming a perpendicular position, and shooting upwards, in a direction at right angles with the root which nurtured it, and gave it birth. On dividing or pruning away a branch, growing laterally or horizontally upon the body of the tree itself, the same results are brought about, and similar effects are exhibited. The branch being thus severed, the electrical current, previously flowing within it, and along its surface, ceases to predominate in that direction; timber buds are urged forward upon the portion of the divided branch still remaining attached to the tree; and these also shoot perpendicularly upwards, owing to the superiority of the force attained by the magnetic action, when so much of the electrical influence has been literally cut away. This direction, vertically, is likewise assumed uniformly, unless obstacles exist, or are subsequently brought within the range of the divided branch, so as to induce a deviation in the magnetic current, and thence to impart a diversity to the growing direction of the buds produced. Corresponding peculiarities, independently of artificial intervention, take place in many descriptions of fruit-bearing trees, where a tendency in the branches to shoot upwards is confirmed by a combination of circumstances, all under the control of the same influences. Examples of this description are afforded by fruit-bearing trees in their native state, or not under cultivation; conditions which, being long continued, bring both the tree and its progeny, if any, into comparatively useless and barren circumstances. The removal of surrounding obstacles, all of which act more or less magnetically, training the branches horizontally, or even bending the ends of them downwards, so as to make them form a curve for some period of time after the termination of the fruiting season; and pruning away supernumerary buds or branches showing a disposition to rise upwards, in a vertical direction, at a proper period, previously to the season of inflorescence, are the obvious means of subduing or curtailing the superiority of the magnetic action, and of imparting that equilibrium to the forces of the two kindred powers, which appears absolutely necessary for increasing the prolific disposition of trees, and thus, of rendering them, in the highest available degree, beneficially productive to man.

When it is proposed to raise plants, by means of cuttings, taken from fruit-bearing trees, the peculiarities of the operation prove to us that, for the purpose of ensuring success, attention is absolutely necessary to all the circumstances previously pointed out, and this for the reasons already specified. The soil being well reduced, in order to afford freedom of access for every varied influence conducive to motion, as well as for each of the peculiar modes of nourishment; and the contiguous portions of the ground being freed, and afterwards kept free from plants having a tendency to creep along the surface, or shoot upwards; the cuttings,—after having been judiciously selected at the proper season, and their extremities correctly shaped, are to be laid in a trench, previously prepared; each with an inclination, or in a line forming an angle of not less than forty-five degrees with a perpendicular to the earth's surface, and with more buds within than above the ground. The object in this case being the promotion, or developement of a root in the first instance, the conditions requisite are,—after the removal of the cutting from the tree,—those of placing it in the trench, previously formed, as far out of a vertical position as can be accomplished under the circumstances; with more buds upon that portion of it underneath, than that which is above the ground; covering the lower portion, or that from which the root is intended to be formed, carefully over with soil; and pressing the earth round it with as much manual force as is reasonable, without doing violence to the buds from which the roots are to penetrate and firmly establish themselves, previously to the unfolding of the leaf buds remaining above the surface of the earth. Attention to all the particulars here enumerated is desirable, for the purpose of cutting off the vertical or magnetic influence from the buds placed beneath the surface, and of affording the electrical influence permission to act in a superior degree upon them there horizontally;—thus enabling this latter force to exert, in the first instance, its fullest existing energy in the developement of a root. Here, therefore, it is obvious that the end of the intention is arrived at by giving every facility to a motive organic impulse, by encouraging it to urge itself in a direction the exact reverse of that which had prevailed when the cutting was growing upon the parent stem;—because in that, its *original* situation, the object would have been the consecutive formation of the timber branches, through the action of a power exerting itself vertically, and, in such case, accomplishing an opposite organic purpose.

The observances essential to the promotion of a root in the first instance differ materially, however, from those found to be requisite in accomplishing the union of a bud, or a cutting, with a growing tree; the first condition,—namely, that of *a root*,—having here been already perfected; the sole intention, therefore, being the development of leaves and branches. The season of the year calculated for operating with these objects in view, is also that in which vegetation is outwardly comparatively languid, or when the animal organic atoms, which constitute its vigour, and conduct the more active processes of its vitality, are undergoing their respective metamorphoses. At this period of apparent repose, the magnetic action is most of all disturbed, or thrown out of a vertical direction; and the upward and downward radiations are consequently feeble, and everywhere more or less broken and diverted by the various currents of electricity;—the latter influence, then, moving so as to form curvilinear courses about every point of the earth's surface in such particular zone. With a view to ensure certainty in uniting a cutting to a growing tree, it is necessary, therefore, that the stock which is to receive it,—as nearly as circumstances will admit,—should be perpendicular in its growing position; that the cutting itself should be as straight as possible; and that all lateral branches should be pruned away from both, so as that, when the two become united, a straight vertical shaft may be formed on the completion of the operation. The sum of these precautions tends towards affording the greatest amount of facility to that degree of the magnetic force which may be exerting its reciprocal influence at this particular season of the year; the least degree of encouragement to the irregularities of the electrical current for the time being; and afterwards, all available facility to the impetus of the magnetic action, at the period when that power commences acquiring gradually its maximum influence, and thereby regaining the mastery over its antagonist. With a proper degree of attention to these, and the observance of such other particulars as are pointed out by horticulturists,—namely, placing the buds in their growing direction, correctly uniting the barks, binding the buds or the graft carefully upon the stock, and covering the united portion of the graft with a compost;—all of which have for their object, in reality, the exclusions, or neutralization of the electrical influences;—certainly in the operations of budding and grafting may uniformly be relied upon.

Now, although instances of successful cases, in which cuttings placed vertically in the ground, and surrounded by weeds; and grafts fixed out of the perpendicular upon stocks, and with the lateral branches remaining around them, may and do occur; still, it is perfectly evident that these are exceptions to the rule, and even apparently only successful, unless favourable circumstances are artificially supplied;—as is testified by the experience that the growth of the scion is uniformly feeble, that it generally becomes gradually more languid, and that it seldom or never arrives at maturity, so as to form a fruitful and productive tree.

The principles attempted to be laid down, therefore, with reference to the modes of action of the magnetic and electrical influences, remain unimpeached by the occurrence of such examples, of questionable success: and the further the investigation proceeds, regarding the disposition of the two universally operating powers,—in their distinctions, their coincidence of action or variation, and their identity with the forces which impart an impulse to, and which constantly continue to accompany the motive action of organic life,—so much the more palpable and obvious do all the analogies become:—at the same time that in proportion as these comparisons are made, so it would appear that the impression of the conviction respecting the antagonism and reciprocity of the electrical and magnetic agencies will be established unalterably.

From the tenor of all the preceding remarks it seems to follow, therefore, that the more immediately the two influences are brought into antagonism with each other,—that is, into a position at right angles,—so much the greater in amount will the effect of heat become apparent; and, conversely, the more intimately the two influences are made to approximate, and coincide with each other in one right line, or are brought to dip, in conjunction with each other, in their movement towards the surface and centre of the earth, so much the greater will the effect of cold experienced become—the general result of extreme heat taking place on either side, and in the vicinity of the equator, and of extreme cold at, and in proximity with, both the poles—although, by the intervention of adventitious circumstances, both effects are made to happen at unequal times, accidentally, within the more temperate regions of the earth.

Numerous interesting corollaries flow from the preceding observations, and the definitions and conclusions through them, here advanced, forming the basis of subjects relating both to organic and inorganic matter, as well as to the correllative departments of physics, natural history, and natural and experimental philosophy, the consideration of which cannot be brought within the space prescribed by the limits of this communication.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN WALLACE.

Wellington, New Zealand,
January, 30, 1851.

* For the chemical theory of transformation consult the works of Liebig. Refer also to Gregory's Outlines, of Chemistry, 2nd ed. London. 1847. pp. 281, 562 573, 587.

PUTNEY COLLEGE.

THE object of this institution is to engraft on the ordinary course of education of a gentleman, means of acquiring instruction in the applied sciences, by combining with general education special professional courses.

All the students are instructed in the principles of religion, in classics, mathematics, the English, French, and German languages, history, geography, &c., according to their abilities, and their progress previously to entering the college.

Divinity / Classics / Mathematics and Natural Philosophy / History & geography	The Principal. The Vice Principal. The Assistant Tutor.
English Literature	The Principal.
French Literature	M. Brasseur and M. Enot.
German Literature	Dr. Heinrich Fick.

Students may enter the college for the general education only; but, in addition, they can have special instruction, under the following heads:—

1. The Civil Department.
2. The Military Department.
3. The University Department.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

The civil department is for those who are destined for the profession of engineer or architect, for colonial life, or for the management of landed, mining, or manufacturing property, at home or abroad.

In general, students must seek theoretical knowledge in one place, and go elsewhere for examples of its practical application. In this college theory and practice are made to go hand-in-hand: there is a body of lecturers of known attainments in science, and great practical experience, whose oral instruction and superintendence ensure a right direction to the efforts of the students; and there are also laboratories, a carpenter's shop, a forge, a foundry, a lathe and vyce-room, with steam power and the machinery of constant occurrence in factories, so that the students can, by inspection and manipulation, acquire familiarity with every branch of practice.

Chemistry and Physics	Dr. Lyon Playfair.
Metallurgy	J. A. Phillips, Esq.
Geology and Mineralogy	Professor Ansted.
Descriptive Geometry	The Vice-Principal.
Architecture and Civil Engineering	S. Clegg, Esq., Jun.
Geodesy and Plan Drawing	C. Hodgkinson, Esq.
Mechanical Drawing and Practice of Machinery	W. Binns, Esq.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

In the military department, candidates for commissions are prepared for the service of Her Majesty, or of the East India Company. By recent regulations, all candidates for commissions in the army are required to undergo certain examinations, which are partly general, partly professional. Taking these limited requirements as the basis of the military course, it has been the object of the council to carry out a system of a higher and more extensive kind, so as to instil into the minds of military students enthusiasm for their profession, and to induce them to prepare themselves for the possible exigencies of active service. In the Indian service also, there are many opportunities of obtaining lucrative appointments in time of peace, for the officer who has familiarity with the operations of general engineering; this renders it a most valuable advantage to him, if he is enabled to undertake in his district the superintendence and management of public works.

The course of instruction, includes, besides the general education, fortification (permanent and field), sketching, and plan-drawing, manufacture of ordnance, stores, &c., strategy and tactics, the use of the three arms, military law, and if there be time, chemistry, geodesy, engineering, and practical mechanics. The military student is, moreover, taken periodically to visit the great military establishments of the country, in company with the officer at the head of the department, by whom he is constantly directed in his studies during his term of residence.

There is also a senior department for military officers on leave of absence from their corps, who may wish to pursue their professional studies. The instruction given in this department consists of two courses of military study one of military geodesy, and one of general engineering, as specially applicable to our East Indian empire.

Military science and Drawing	Captain Griffiths, R.A.
Drawing and perspective	H. Fradelle, Esq.
Hindustani	F. Falconer, Esq.
Sword exercise and fencing	M. Angelo

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT.

The University Department is intended for students, who, before proceeding to Oxford or Cambridge, require special instruction in mathematics. They have opportunity, at the same time, of pursuing classical and other studies. Success at the University, in mathematics, depends chiefly on a thorough knowledge of the elementary subjects; and these can only be taught by those who have had long experience in tuition, and many opportunities of watching the development of mathematical talent in different individuals.

A college system, framed after the model of our ancient foundations, will prove, it is hoped, a valuable introduction to the university career; and, as recent changes at Cambridge encourage students to acquire a knowledge of chemistry, geology, mineralogy, &c., those students who show an aptitude for such branches of science, can avail themselves of the lectures on these subjects in the civil department.

The principal, vice-principal, and assistant tutor, undertake the special mathematical and classical instruction.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The college is conducted on the principles of the Church of England; but students of all opinions are admitted, provided and on the condition that they conform during their residence to the regulations made by the principal.

The Morning and Evening Service of the Church is used in the college chapel daily, during term.

Special instruction is provided in the college chapel on Sundays by the resident chaplains; and also at other times, in lectures on the New Testament, English and Greek; in which the Gospel History, and its bearings on modern practice, scripture geography, laws, customs, &c., are explained, and the liturgy and articles of the Church illustrated by one or other of the clergymen resident in the college.

The moral habits of the students are strictly attended to, and disorderly conduct prevented by the vigilant superintendence of the principal, vice-principal, and assistant tutor.

DISCIPLINE.

All matters of discipline are under the immediate control of the principal and tutors, who have a general superintendence of the students.

The college is separated into two divisions: the senior division and the junior division; the liberty allowed to the senior division being somewhat greater than is allowed to the junior. The principal appoints the seniors, having regard to steadiness of conduct, good principle, age, and general character for regularity and progress in study.

The methods by which regulations are enforced are fines, impositions, confinement to the college grounds, rustication, and expulsion; the latter being reserved for the more grave offences and repeated bad conduct. The senior students are liable to be deprived of their standing.

A most careful system of strict inspection is maintained throughout the college, for which the principal makes himself responsible, as general inspector of studies, noting the application, progress, and behaviour, of every student, of which a report is forwarded to every parent, quarterly, or as occasion may require.

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

A library is formed for the use of the students, and also a museum, for models of structures, minerals, geological specimens, maps, diagrams, &c. To each of these a student is appointed as librarian or curator, with an exhibition of £10 per annum. The selection is made by the principal, and the exhibition is considered as a reward for general industry and good conduct; students who wish to be candidates for these exhibitions send in their names to the principal in Michaelmas term, and are then examined on subjects relating to the duties of the office.

Contributions to the library and museum from the friends of the institution will be thankfully acknowledged. All the money arising from fines on the students for irregularities is devoted to the purchase of books for the library.

Students who have held the Library Exhibition.

1845. H. P. Stephenson.
1846. W. Willett.
1847. W. H. Peel.
1848. D. Coghlan.
1849. W. Nethersole.

Students who have held the Museum Exhibition

1846. G. R. Sharp.
1847. J. B. Cook.
1848. T. Codrington.
1849. B. D. Kershaw.

EXAMINATIONS AND REWARDS.

The progress of the students is tested by frequent examinations; the annual examination being followed by a public distribution of prizes, and the three students who are most distinguished, are appointed by the council to exhibitions of £30 a-year during residence; the present holders are—

G. P. Shearwood.
W. L. Simpson,
E. Woodward.

Students who complete the course of the college, so as to obtain certificates of proficiency in all the five courses of mathematics, chemistry, geodesy, architecture and construction, and machinery, will be entitled to the college diploma. In addition to certificates of proficiency, honorary certificates may be obtained by students following the courses beyond the point required for the first certificate.

TERMS, VACATIONS, &c

The college year commences on the 18th September, and the college terms date from that day.

The year is divided into three terms:—

Michaelmas Term	18th Sept. to 15th December.
Lent Term	15th January to Sunday before Easter.
Easter and Trinity Term	Sunday after Easter to 31st July.

A student may, under certain restrictions, remain in college during the shorter vacations, upon payment of £4 4s. at the Christmas vacation, and £2 2s. at the Easter vacation. Notice of such intention must be given beforehand.

During the long vacation, from August 1st to September 18th, the college is closed, and all the students must leave.

CHARGES.

A resident student has to pay eighty guineas per annum for board, lodging, and washing,—for general superintendence and religious instruction, and the general education.

The professional and practical courses he may attend for the following fees:—

	£	s.	
Chemistry	6	6	per course
Metallurgy	2	2	ditto
Geology	2	2	ditto
Mineralogy	2	2	ditto
Descriptive geometry	2	2	ditto
Geodesy	4	4	per annum
Civil engineering	4	4	ditto
Architecture	4	4	ditto
Machinery-drawing	3	3	ditto
Freehand-drawing	2	2	ditto
Hindustani			per lesson, 5s.

It is not advisable that any student should take up in one year more than two or three, or, at most, four, courses, according to the profession for which he is preparing.

The following courses are open to students, who, having completed their general education, can devote to them the whole of their time:—

	£	s.	
Manipulation in laboratory, assaying, &c.	10	10	per term
Manipulation in workshops, turning, forging, founding, and working at the bench and vyce	5	5	ditto

A military student pays eighty guineas for general education, religious instruction, board, lodging, and washing, and the following fees:—

	£	s.	
Military Science	10	10	per annum.
Drawing	2	2	ditto.
Sword exercise and fencing	1	10	per term.

A student in the university department pays eighty guineas for general education, board, lodging, washing, &c.; and £21 for tuition.

By these arrangements it will be seen that the expense of education need never exceed one hundred guineas per annum, and that it may be any intermediate sum between eighty and one hundred guineas. This includes all that a student can require at the college, except books, stationery, a small periodic assessment for any damage done to the college property, and a fee of £2 2s. payable on entrance, to the student's library.

Students who wish to have a private room can, to a limited number, secure this privilege by a payment of £5 5s. per term.

The particulars of the senior classes in military science and engineering for the colonies, may be learned by applying to the principal at the college.

The college dues must be paid in three instalments, in advance:—

On the 18th September	£28
On the 15th January	28
On the 25th April	28

All fees for the professional courses, must be paid in advance for the yearly course. The courses will begin in January and September.

Students entering before the middle of a term, will be charged for a whole term; those who enter at the mid-term, or between that and the end of the term, will be charged £14. One term's notice must be given previous to removal.

All applications for admission and for further information, should be made to the principal at the college, either personally or by letter.

PRINCIPAL.

The Reverend Morgan Cowie, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Moderator in that University in the year 1843, appointed September 6, 1844.

VICE-PRINCIPAL.

The Reverend W. G. Watson, M.A., Caius College, Cambridge.

RESIDENT CHAPLAINS AND TUTORS.

The Reverend the Principal, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge; the Reverend the Vice-Principal, M.A., Caius College, Cambridge.

ASSISTANT TUTOR.

H. M. Jeffery, Esq., B.A., St. Catharine's Hall, Cambridge.

PHYSICIAN.

J. R. Cormack, Esq., M.D. Edin., F.R.S.E., and Fellow of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

LECTURERS.

Military Science, Capt. Griffiths, R.A.; Chemistry and Physics, Dr. Lyon Playfair, F.R.S., F.G.S.; Practical Chemistry and Metallurgy, Arthur Phillips, Esq., of the *Ecole des Mines*; Geology and Mineralogy, Professor Ansted, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S.; Descriptive Geometry, the Vice-Principal; Civil Engineering, and Architecture, S. Clegg, jun., Esq., C.E.; Geodesy and Plan Drawing, C. Hodgkinson, Esq.; Mechanical Drawing and Machinery, W. Binns, Esq.; Freehand Drawing and Perspective, H. Fradelle, Esq.; French Literature, M. Brasseur, and M. Enot; German Literature, Dr. Heinrich Fick; Hindustani, F. Falconer, Esq.

Michaelmas Term, 1849.

A WORD TO BOYS.—Some one has said, "Boys, did you ever think that this great world, with all its wealth and woe, with all its mines and mountains, its oceans, seas, and rivers, with all its shipping, its steamboats, railroads, and magnetic telegraphs, with all its millions of men, and all the science and progress of ages, will soon be given over to the hands of the boys of the present age—boys like you, assembled in school-rooms, or playing without them, on both sides of the Atlantic? Believe it, and look abroad upon your inheritance, and get ready to enter upon its possession. The kings, presidents, governors, statesmen, philosophers, ministers, teachers, men of the future, all are boys, whose feet, like yours, cannot reach the floor, when seated on the benches upon which they are learning to master the monosyllables of their respective languages."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS

March 7.—Petrel, ship, 848 tons, Captain Taylor, from Adelaide the 19th ultimo. Passengers—Mr. Campbell, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Boock, Dr. Lucas, Miss Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. R. Forrest and son, Mr. Powderhill, Mr. Morgan, William Hughes, S. Hughes, Mary Ann Rose, John Metcalfe, wife, and two children; Mrs Hayes, and John and George Gray.

March 7.—Diana, brig, 103 tons, Captain Peake, from Melbourne the 28th ultimo. Passengers—Mr. Lindsay Young, Mr. Williams, Messrs. M'Donald, Watson, Thomas, Valentine, Davis, and Donovan.

*** A full rigged ship was signalled to the northward of the Heads last night. She had not come in up to the time of our going to press.

DEPARTURES.

March 7.—Sir John Byng, brig, 164 tons, Captain Thom, for Launceston.—Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Doyle, Mr. D. J Mavin, Mr. Alexander Stewart, Mr. John Stewart, Euphemia Stewart, Elizabeth Stewart, Ann Stewart, Katherine Stewart, Charles Stewart, Henry Stewart, Alfred Stewart, Jane Stewart, Mary Stewart, Mary Ann Stewart, Mrs. Thom and son.

March 7.—Phantom, brig, Captain Brown, for Adelaide. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. R. A. A. Morehead, 2 children, and servant, Mr. Tureton, Mr. Fowler, Miss Coghlan, Miss Cox, Miss Moore, Mr. Dalby, Mr. Allen, J. W. Jolly, Mr. Groyden, John Dowdell, William Windsor, Edward Bawster, and two Masters Cox.

March 7.—Essington, brig, 123 tons, Captain Mills, for Port Fairy. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Serong, Mrs. Braim and child, Miss Corcoran.

March 7.—Lavina, schooner, 64 tons, Captain Murphy, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Mr. Thorne, Mr. Caldich, Mr. Tonson, P. Moloney, John Booth, J. Murray, W. Smith.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES

This Day.—Salacia, for London; Louis and Miriam, for Wellington; William, for Melbourne; Hooghly, for London.

CLEARANCES.

March 7.—William, schooner, 62 tons, Captain Tizard, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Hold and child, and six in the steerage.

March 7.—Katherine Stewart Forbes, barque, 457 tons, Captain Wright, for London. Passengers—Mr. J. T. Smith, Mrs Smith, Mr. J. Clark, Mr. G. M'Ausland, Mr. A. M'Ausland, Mrs. M'Ausland, Miss Mary M'Ausland, Miss Margaret M'Ausland, Miss Christina M'Ausland, Mr. Thomas Hughes, Mrs. Master, and Miss Lindall.

COASTERS INWARDS.

March 7.—Sylph, 23, Lucey, from Brisbane Water, with 20,000 shingles, and 7000 feet sawn timber; Wave, 17, Lobb, from Kiama, with 390 bushels wheat, 290 bushels barley, and 26 kegs butter; William the Fourth, steamer, 54, Sullivan, from Wollongong with 200 bags wheat, 60 kegs butter, 4 casks ale, 20 pigs, and 6 calves; Mary Jane, 32, Kelly, from the Richmond, with 15,000 feet cedar; Tamar, steamer, 130, Paine, from Morpeth, with 3 bales sheepskins, 46 bales wool, 39 trusses hay, 13 bags flour, 16 bags barley, 108 bags bran, 30 bags maize, and sundries; Rose, steamer, 172, Harding, from Morpeth, with 102 bales wool, 58 bags maize, 137 bags wheat, 15 bags barley, 14 bags bran, 23 bags onions, 64 pigs, 35 trusses hay, 15 sheep, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

March 7.—Trial, 40, Bamford; Active, 40, Melville; Elizabeth, 32, Merrett; Margaret, 20, Lambert; Brothers, 27, M'Cauley; Prosperous, 17, Roberts; Marian Watson, 145, Johnstone, all for Newcastle, with sundries; Sylph, 23, Lucey, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; William the Fourth, steamer, 54, Sullivan, for Wollongong, with sundries; Tamar, steamer, 130, Paine, for Morpeth, with sundries.

IMPORTS.

March 7.—Petrel, ship, 848 tons, Captain Taylor, from Adelaide: 200 tons salt, 1 box tin plates, 120 bundles hoop iron, 13,600 slates, 10 bales, Order.

March 7.—Diana, brig, 103 tons, Captain Peake, from Melbourne: 1 case, 1 bale, J. Liddington; 60 bales wool, 9 bundles sheepskins, Smith, Campbell, and Co.; 1 pair bellows, Connolly; 150 casks beer, 10 casks beef, 125 coils woollashing, Order.

EXPORTS.

March 7.—Katherine Stewart Forbes, barque, 457 tons, Captain Wright, for London: 340 bales wool, Thomas Holt, jun.; 107 bales wool, R. Campbell; 51 bales wool, Isaac Levey; 58 bales wool, 41 casks sperm oil, 6 casks black oil, R. Towns; 420 bales wool, Gilchrist and Alexander; 44 bales wool, Donaldson and Co.; 39 casks tallow, G. V. Bentley; 132 casks sperm oil, 30 casks tallow, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 33 bales wool, Martyn and Combes; 7 casks tallow, Jacob Marks; 18 casks cocoanut oil, George A. Lloyd; 188 tons 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 19 lbs. copper ore, South Australian Mining Company; 6937 iron bark spokes, 3 tons 2 quarters sapan wood, 37 tons 15 cwt. 0 qrs. 27 lbs. bark, 5000 treenails, W. Wright. Recapitulation: 1051 bales wool, 76 casks tallow, 173 casks sperm, 6 casks black, and 18 casks cocoa nut oil, 188 tons copper ore, 3 tons 2 qrs. sapan wood, 37 tons 15 cwt. 27 lbs. bark, 6937 spokes, and 5000 treenails.

March 7.—William, schooner, 62 tons, Captain Tizard, for Melbourne: 435 deals, 200 bags oats, 50 bags maize, 28 logs cedar, James Cook; 100 bags maize, J. B. and G. Were.

Additional exports per Louis and Miriam, for Port Nicholson: 8 cases furniture, 1 case stationery, 1 jar varnish, Mrs Doiman, 20 half-chests congou, Swain, Webbs, and Co.; 3 casks loaf sugar, 32 mats crushed sugar, Campbell and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the Post Office as follow:—

For Launceston.—By the William, this day, at noon.

For London.—By the Katherine Stewart Forbes, this evening, at 6.

HOBART TOWN.

Arrivals.—February 18. Monticello, U.S. ship, 350 tons, Folger, from Nantucket the 12th September last, with 100 barrels black oil; Albert Packet, schooner, 102 tons, Abson, from Port Albert; Free Trader, schooner, 149 tons, Adams, from Port Albert 12th instant; Brothers, schooner, 61 tons, Roy, from Port Fairy 8th instant; Yarra, schooner, 139 tons, Bobb, from Victoria 11th instant. 20. Auriga, barque, 231 tons, Harries, from China, Manila, and Singapore, with sugar and tea.

Departures.—February 19. Agenoria, schooner, 107 tons, Archer, for Port Albert. 20. Prince Regent, barque, 351 tons, Gardner, for the South Seas, on a whaling excursion. 21. Nimrod, brig, 173 tons, M'Leod, on a whaling expedition.

MELBOURNE.

Arrivals.—February 26. Adelaide, schooner, 96 tons, Pitt, from Hobart Town 22nd instant. 27. Apollo, cutter, 44 tons, Harrison, from Hobart Town; Skerne, brig, 121 tons, Browne, from Newcastle 13th instant.

Departures.—February 27. Swift, for Launceston.

Cleared Out.—February 26. Portland, schooner, 74 tons, Ross, for Hobart Town; Geelong, barque, 392 tons, Barr, for Guam. 27. Victoria Packet, barque, 170 tons, Wisher, for Hobart Town; Mariposa, schooner, 19 tons, Carr, for Launceston; Phœbe, schooner, 90 tons, Nickson, for Sydney; Cecilia, 45 tons, Reardon, for Port Albert.

GEELONG.

Arrivals.—February 26. Flying Fish, schooner, 122 tons, Ogilvie, from Hobart Town, 20th instant; Governor Arthur, schooner, 36 tons, Fullarton, from Melbourne.

Cleared Out.—February 26. Victory, barque, 548 tons, Nicol, for London, with 1537 bales wool and 285 casks tallow; Young England, barque, 409 tons, Robertson, for London, with 1442 bags copper ore, 1256 bales wool, and 263 casks tallow.

Piracy in Bass's Straits.—In our last Monday's issue, we briefly mentioned that a schooner's boat had been seized in D'Entrecasteaux Channel by six armed runaways. We are now enabled to give a more detailed statement, and to add that it was the avowed intention of the runaways to make a piratical seizure of some larger vessel, and then sail for California. The manner in which they became possessed of the lighter Helen shows determination and cunning in no ordinary degree. It appears that the Helen had been chartered to go upon a cruise to the timber location of D'Entrecasteaux Channel. She was laden with provisions and stores intended for barter with the sawyers. When getting under weigh at Hobart Town, two men came on board, and took their passages to the coast, stipulating that they were to be landed at Three-hut Point. This was done. When lying off the Point, a boat with several armed men on board came alongside, and pretended they were constables in search of the two men who had taken their passage. They landed, and returned with the two men in custody, one being handcuffed. The whole number were, however, confederate runaways, the pretended constables having stolen their boat, the Thistle, from below Battery Point. Returned on board the Helen, they acted their part so well that they persuaded the master to get her under weigh for Hobart Town under the pretence of taking the two prisoners there. When fairly standing out, clear of the channel, the runaways watched their opportunity, shut the crew below, and steered for Swan Island, where they arrived on the 15th instant, the seizure having been effected on the 7th or 8th. At Swan Island they anchored, but in the wrong place, which excited the suspicions of the lighthouse-keeper, who immediately boarded to ascertain what they were. The men on deck said they were going for guano to one of the islands in the Straits, there to leave part of the number. They had no papers to show. On his leaving the lighter, they weighed, and got into the Straits, but two of the original crew managed to secrete themselves in the stern boat, which they cut adrift just as the Helen was standing out. Having landed, they informed the lighthouse-keeper of the whole particulars of the taking of the vessel, and also of the runaways being armed, and their intention to take possession of a larger vessel. On the following morning the lighthouse-keeper despatched an armed boat to Waterhouse Island, in search, but the result of this movement is not known. These particulars were furnished by the lighthouse-keeper, Johnstone, to Captain Wright, of the Martha and Elizabeth, which vessel touched at Swan Island on the 16th instant. Such are the facts; there are points in the transaction which show that the men are of a class, which, with the certain prospects of death, Norfolk Island, or Port Arthur before them, if captured, will not yield without bloodshed. Half a dozen armed men could easily take any of our colonial craft, or even a ship direct from England. All masters of vessels would do well to be on their guard against the pirates.—*Geelong Advertiser.*

The Apollo spoke the Jenny Lind, schooner, off Fortescue Bay, on Sunday last. The Yarra was to sail for this port on the 25th instant. H.M.S. Havannah had sailed from Hobart Town for New Zealand, and the Bramble, for Sydney, when the Apollo left.

The Countess of Yarborough is advertised at Adelaide, for San Francisco. The Pestonjee Bomanjee, from London the latter end of October, arrived at Adelaide two days prior to the departure of the Petrel.

The General Palmer, having changed hands, will proceed to China for a cargo of Chinese emigrants, under the charge of Captain Simpson. We believe the Freak has also changed owners, and her destination is altered.

The Diana, from Melbourne, passed a brig to the southward of the Dromedary, on Wednesday, and on Friday morning a schooner off Wollongong.

The Velocity, hence, arrived at Adelaide on the 6th instant. The Wild Irish Girl was to sail the day after the Petrel, for this port.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION

March.		Sun. rises	Sun. sets	High water morn.	High water even.
8	Saturday	5 55	6 27	0 55	1 13
9	Sunday	5 56	6 26	1 37	2 0

Moon's first quarter, 7 50 A.M., March 11.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

This Evening, March 8,

Will be presented an Operatic Drama, entitled the BRONZE HORSE; or, THE SPELL OF THE CLOUD KING: Zamna, Mr. J Howson; Ping Sing, Mr. F. Howson; Koyan, Mr. Willis; Tchin Kau, Mr Rogers; Margella, Mrs. Rogers; Peki, Mrs. Guerin; Kaojan, Mrs. Gibbs. Nigger Duet, with a real Down-East Nigger Dance, with Banjo accompaniment, by Messrs. Reading and Holmes. To be followed by the Ballet Comique, entitled THE COBBLER AND TAILOR. Dance, Miss Hart. To conclude with the laughable Farce, entitled BOX AND COX.

Unprecedented Attraction.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. J. HOWSON.

Mr. J. Howson begs to inform his pupils, friends, and the public generally, that his Benefit takes place on Monday Evening next, when he respectfully solicits a continuance of that patronage he has hitherto experienced.

On Monday Evening, March 10,

The entertainments will commence with Balfe's celebrated Grand Opera, entitled THE SIEGE OF ROCHELLE. Marquis de Valmour, Mr. J. Howson. To be followed by a Nigger Entertainment, by Master Walter Howson, with a Solo on the Banjo. Pas des Sylphides, Misses Griffiths. Comic Song, Mr. Rogers. Celebrated "Cellarius" Pas de Deux, Misses M. and A. Hart. Grand Fantasia, "Tenor Trombone," introduction, air, and variations, from Bellini's Opera of "Il Pirata," Mr. J. Howson. Favourite Highland Fling, Madame Torning. The whole to conclude with the Farce, entitled FRIEND WAGGLES. Tickets may be obtained at the Box Office, Victoria Hotel, where Boxes may be secured, and of Mr. J. Howson, at his residence, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

THE

Sydney Morning Herald.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1851.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

COMPLEXITY OF THE LAND REGULATIONS.

If a commission of ingenious lawyers had been appointed by the Government for the express purpose of drawing up such a code of Crown Land Regulations as should involve the whole subject in perplexity and confusion, the end could scarcely have been more effectually accomplished than it already is by the mass of official notices scattered through the pages of the *Government Gazette*.

So long as three years ago, the inconvenience of the multiplicity of regulations had become so generally felt and complained of, that, with the view of abating the evil, the Government caused a pamphlet to be printed, containing the Act of Parliament amending the Waste Land Sales Act, the Order in Council of March, 1847, the Acts of Council respecting disputed boundaries and assessment on stock, and the various Government Notices which had been issued in the colony between that date and the passing of the above mentioned Act of Parliament. The pamphlet consisted of no less than sixty pages of closely printed letter-press, and seemed to contain not only much more than was necessary, or useful, or intelligible, but *all* that the wit of man could invent on the subject. In noticing it at the time, we expressed a strong opinion on the impolicy of overloading the land system with such heaps of technicalities and forms, and ventured to hope that the Government would at least abstain from increasing the burden.

But no—the vein out of which these land-rules were worked appears to be inexhaustible—a perfect Burra Burra of rules. Year after year witnesses fresh accessions to the glittering pile. A supplementary *Gazette* of the 1st instant presents us with five sheets more, in which "His Excellency the Governor directs the re-publication, for the information of the departments and others concerned," of divers notices about the occupancy and sale of Crown lands. And in comparing its contents with those of the aforesaid pamphlet, we find in it no fewer than *eleven* regulations made and notified since the pamphlet was published!

Where is all this to end? Will it ever end? Will the day ever arrive, so long as the present system of territorial administration exists, when the Government can say, "The code of land-regulations is now perfect and complete: we have nothing more to alter, nothing more to add?" We honestly believe that day will never come. The system is so full of anomalies and experiments, that it will always be in need of patching and mending. We hoped, and no doubt the authorities hoped, that the official pamphlet of 1848 had settled the land details upon a sure and abiding foundation; that the laws and regulations therein set forth had provided for almost every possible contingency: and that he who should make himself master of its multifarious contents might rest satisfied that he understood the system in all its bearings and ramifications. The result shows how futile such hopes were.

The "departments," whose memories it is found necessary to refresh by these annual re-publications, and whose business it is to study so much of the subject as belongs to their own offices, *may* possibly see their way clear, though we fancy even they must sometimes be puzzled to know what ought to be done; but the colonists generally, who have no aptitude for official subtleties, and whose time is sufficiently occupied by their own daily avocations, are really at a loss to understand what the Government mean. A system so important to the community at large as that which relates to the purchase and occupancy of public lands, ought to be so clear and simple that men of the plainest intellects would be able to comprehend it without difficulty. As it is, even a barrister "learned in the law" would find himself rather hardly pushed if called upon by his client for an exposition of the system as it is administered in New South Wales.

HOW MAY EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA BE CHECKED?

The General Meeting of employers of labour called by the Mayor for the 27th instant, will have to consider not only the means of bringing labourers into the colony, but also the means of keeping them there. The rage for migrating to California, which had for a season been cooled down, is evidently returning with increased furor. Almost every day some new placard stares us in the face, announcing cheap passages to the regions of gold. And almost every week, for some time past, has witnessed the departure of a ship crowded with passengers for that destination.

Now, unless this can be checked, immigration will be a mere farce. If we are to bring out labourers at our own expense only to see them, after a brief residence, wing their way across the Pacific, we shall be doing as bootless a work as that of pouring water into a sieve. We are aware it is a delicate thing for the Legislature to meddle with the liberty of the subject; and we admit that, as a general proposition, an Act for restraining free persons from leaving the colony whenever they choose to do so, would be repugnant to the genius of our free constitution. But the rule has its obvious exceptions. No man quarrels with the law for preventing a debtor's absconding from his creditors. Immigrants brought hither at the expense of the public, or at the expense of employers, or at the expense partly of the one and partly of the other, might justly be treated as debtors to the extent of the money so laid out upon them; and in the event of their wishing to leave the colony before the debt had been discharged, either by refunding the money, or by an adequate term of service, there would be nothing hard or unfair in forbidding them to do so.

This is no new suggestion. It was brought before the Legislative Council two or three years ago, during the first rush to California, and was discussed at some length. The feeling of the House, if we remember rightly, was not unfavourable to some restriction of the kind; but the general impression was, that the evil would die of its own accord, and that legislative interference would therefore be unnecessary and impolitic. Now, however, the question presents itself anew. Immigration from Great Britain has for the present ceased; emigration from the colony has again set in, apparently with a daily increasing momentum.

The requisitionists for the General Meeting would do well to turn their serious attention to this branch of the subject, and be prepared with some definite plan for the consideration of the Meeting, and for submission to the Legislature.

We insert in our third page a prospectus of a Collegiate Institution which was founded at Putney about ten years since, and has, we believe, met with very general support, and been much approved of. We publish it now, as it appears to us there is much in it which may be studied with advantage by those who are engaged in preparing for the foundation of the Sydney University. In the list of Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and Honorary Members of this Institution, we notice the names of many of the leading nobility, and some of the most eminent men connected with science and education, such as Sir H. T. de la Beche, Dr. Buckland, Dr. Hawtrey, Dr. Wordsworth, Dr. Singer, Professor Willis, &c.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—Friday.

Equity Jurisdiction.

Before his Honor the Primary Judge.

TERRY v. HOSKING.

The Solicitor-General moved, that the receiver be at liberty to bring ejectments, and to take certain proceedings against the tenants who had refused to attorn.

Mr. Broadhurst, for certain of the defendants, appeared to consent to this application.

Mr. Smyth for defendant Hosking, suggested that it would be inexpedient to make any order upon the application of the receiver until the Judgment of the Court was pronounced in the case of Hosking v. Terry, as the effect of that judgment might be to deprive the receiver of her functions.

His Honor said, that he would not make any definite order on the subject, until it could be ascertained that such order would be for the benefit of the parties.

SMART v. HUGHES.

The Solicitor-General, with whom was Mr. Broadhurst, applied to the Court for an order for an attachment against Mrs. Esther Hughes, for refusing to execute a conveyance to the plaintiff.

Mr. Foster for Mrs. Hughes, took a preliminary objection to the effect, that the notice of this motion had not been served personally on the subject, which he submitted was necessary, according to the practice of the Court, before such an application could be granted.

The Solicitor-General contended that Mr. Foster's appearance was a waiver of this objection, and that at all events, the plaintiff was entitled to a rule *nisi*, returnable in four days.

His Honor held that the objection taken by Mr. Foster was fatal to the application in its first shape, and that his client was entitled to the costs of appearing, but that the parties might have a rule *nisi*, as sought.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

Friday.

Before S. F. Milford, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Samuel Terry Hughes, a third meeting was held. Claims amounting to £10 4s 8d. were proved; another for £45 was tendered, and evidence taken as to its *bona fide*, but it was disallowed by the Commissioner on the ground of infancy. The official assignee read his report, and all parties consented that nothing farther should be done, but to call another meeting, with thirty days' notice.

In the estate of Samuel Allen Wood, a single meeting was held. Claims, amounting in the whole to £90 17s. 2d. were proved, and insolvent was examined. The meeting was then adjourned until Tuesday next.

MEETINGS TO-DAY.

In the estate of Charles Appleton the younger, an adjourned certificate meeting, at 10 o'clock.

In the estate of Thomas Molloy, a first meeting, at 11.

MEETINGS FOR MONDAY.

In the estate of Robert Richardson, an adjourned single meeting, at ten o'clock.

At Maitland.—In the estate of Arathea Vincer, a single meeting, at 11.

MULTUM IN PARVO

(From late Australasian papers.)

The *Otago News* has been discontinued in consequence of the ill-health of the proprietor.—Private letters from New Plymouth state (says the *Wellington Spectator*), that the wheat harvest is nearly gathered in; but, with a few exceptions, the crops yield an indifferent return, and the general impression appears to be that a change of seed is necessary. The barley looks well, and promises a plentiful return, and the grass crops have been abundant.—About three weeks ago a flock of sheep on Mr. Boyd's station, Lower Murray River, were rushed by the blacks. The shepherd was with them at the time, and on gathering the flock together again, found eight or ten carcasses which the assailants had not thought it necessary then to take away. The actual loss was not known at the time our informant passed across the station. The blacks are uncommonly numerous about there now, being evidently forced from the interior of the country by the great scarcity of water.—On Friday night last about nine o'clock (says the *Portland Guardian*), three men, well armed and with their faces veiled, entered Mrs. Brock's Inn, at Woodford, and having "bailed up" the inmates proceeded to ransack the premises. They carried off a box containing about £49 in money, with some other articles. Mr. Murray, the engineer, whilst approaching the house was shot at, and some slugs entered his shoulder. A man, calling himself Newell, was apprehended on suspicion in Warrnambool, on Saturday, and was remanded by the police bench at Belfast yesterday for further evidence.—Mr. M'Donald of the Smoky River, in the late disastrous fire, lost about 400 bushels of oats, 500 bushels of wheat, besides the whole of his hay, fences, cart, ploughs, harrows, and in fact everything excepting his house.—The clerk of a mercantile house in Melbourne has within the last day or two mysteriously disappeared. A considerable deficiency it is rumoured has been discovered in his accounts.

SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

Stock on Hand, March 1.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India, B.P., 88,829 gallons; East India, B.P., and Mauritius, 16,648 gallons; Foreign States, 11,905 gallons. *Arrack*, date and palm-tree rum, and other foreign spirits not otherwise enumerated, 3648 gallons; brandy, 107,506 gallons; Geneva, 79,098 gallons; whiskey, 13,499 gallons; liqueurs, 298 gallons; British spirits, 6388 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 97,128 pounds; leaf tobacco, 3207 pounds; cigars, 29,026 pounds; snuff, 1748 pounds.

Received during the Week.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India, B.P., 12,40 gallons; Brandy, 1340 gallons; Geneva, 1973 gallons; liqueurs, 57 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 398 pounds; cigars, 7338 pounds.

Delivered for Home Consumption.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India, B.P., 3755 gallons; East India, B.P., and Mauritius, 297 gallons; brandy, 2172 gallons; Geneva, 1232 gallons; whiskey, 141 gallons; liqueurs, 3 gallons; British spirits, 71 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 2987 pounds; cigars, 357 pounds.

Delivered for Exportation.—*Rum*, East India, B.P., and Mauritius, 148 gallons; brandy, 852 gallons; Geneva, 464 gallons; whiskey, 452 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 1635 pounds; cigars, 2258 pounds.

Stock on Hand 8th instant.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India, B.P., 97,914 gallons; East India, B.P., and Mauritius, 16,203 gallons; Foreign States, 11,905 gallons. *Arrack*, date and palm-tree rum, and other foreign spirits not otherwise enumerated, 3648 gallons; brandy, 105,822 gallons; Geneva, 79,383 gallons; whiskey, 12,906 gallons; liqueurs, 352 gallons; British spirits, 6317 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 92,904 pounds; leaf tobacco, 3207 pounds; cigars, 33,749 pounds; snuff, 1748 pounds.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

Mr. Armstrong.—At Wooller's Repository, opposite the Police Office, George street, at 12 o'clock. Weekly Sale of Horses.

Mr. G. Pickering.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Saddlery, Watches, Red Herrings and Sundries; at 12 o'clock, Hatters' Trimmings.

Mr. John Smith.—On the Premises, Bourke-street, near the Court House, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture.

Mr. Stewart.—At the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Mares, Phaetons, Hooded Gig, Cart, &c.

Mr. T. Hurley.—At his house, George-street, opposite Druitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.

Committal.—George Gray, the man charged with breaking into and robbing the shop of Mr. Holmes, leather-seller, was yesterday brought up for further examination. There was however no additional evidence. He was fully committed for trial.

Commissioner of Crown Lands.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed John Gaggin, Esq., of Sydenham, near Singleton, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, for the police districts of Patrick's Plains, and Merton and Muswellbrook, to act also as such in and for the police district of Scone and Murrurundi.

Inspector of Distilleries.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed Archibald Osborne, Esq., of Wallerloo Park, Brisbane Water, to be an inspector of distilleries.

Police.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed Sergeant John Sowness, of the Sydney Police, to be chief constable of the district of Wollongong.

Grain.—The following is a statement of the various descriptions of grain held by Government, on the 1st March, 1851:—Wheat, 35,950 bushels; maize, 6640 bushels.

Small Debts Court.—Wollombi and M'Donald River.—The Justices of the Peace acting in and for the district of Wollombi and M'Donald River, in Petty Sessions assembled, on the 15th February, 1851, appointed Mr. Williamson Mitchell, to be bailiff of the Court of Petty Sessions for the recovery of small debts in that district, in the room of Messrs. George Allen and Joseph Delandre.

Fire and Narrow Escape.—At an early hour on Tuesday morning, the new Bazaar, Lonsdale street, had a narrow escape of being burned to the ground, owing to the breaking out of a fire on the premises. It seems that between one and two o'clock, the constable on duty seeing a large light issue from the premises, gave an alarm, and after some short delay the back gate was forced open, when it was ascertained that a large heap of straw piled in an archway had by some means or other taken fire. By this time chief constable Bloomfield and several of the city police had arrived, and owing to the joint exertions brought into play, the fire, despite a strong breeze blowing at the time, was got under, fortunately before it could communicate with the adjoining piles of buildings. Very little damage was done, but Mr. Glass's new break got a severe singeing, and one of the wheels has sustained some injury. Had it not been for the constable who gave the alarm (and who by the way deserves to be handsomely rewarded, a valuable range of building would have been consumed. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is supposed to be the work of an incendiary; for all the grooms had gone to bed for a long time, and there was no smoking on the premises observable after eleven o'clock. [Since the above was written, we learn that the constable's name is Houghey, who first discovered the fire; he was passing on his beat by the Bazaar Gate and saw the blaze, when he stooped under the gate, and by this means ascertained the precise *locale* of the fire. He immediately knocked at the gate, but could find no admittance, all within being sound asleep. Resolved to make another effort, he rushed to a smithy adjoining, and procuring from thence a sledge hammer, with it succeeded in breaking open the gate, and when he entered the whole place presented one volume of flame, and the wheels of the break were ignited. It is almost miraculous how the fire was so easily and so speedily extinguished; but one thing is certain—that had it not been discovered before it had caught hold of the surrounding buildings, the most disastrous destruction of property would have ensued. Mr. Peter Manseragh, and two smiths, Tracey and Gordon, rendered very valuable assistance in extinguishing the fire.]—*Port Phillip Herald.*

Master and Servant Law.—A case came before Messrs. Dowling and M'Lerie yesterday, wherein an employer sued by his servant for £21 13s. 4d. wages, due on a settlement of accounts between the parties, which had been running for some three or four years. The master not being present, the case proceeded in his absence, service of summons having been proved. Mr. Brenan conducted the complainant's case, and made it out. The Bench called Mr. Brenan's attention to the fact that the agreement expressly stated that the wages (£25 per annum) were payable quarterly, and that the 11th clause of the Act limited all proceedings under it to six months. They were of opinion, therefore, that the complainant could not go for more than nine months' wages. Mr. Brenan urged, that the Act was, that proceedings should be instituted within the period of six months from the date of demand and refusal to pay. In this case the service was concluded in January last, on the 28th day of which month the balance due was ascertained from the defendant's books, since which date only had payment been refused. As defendant had already lost a great deal of time by frequent attendance at the Police Office to recover his wages, and had taken his passage to leave the colony, it would be a great hardship on him to allow any further delay. Beside, if the other side thought there was anything in the objection, it was open for them to appeal, or to apply to the Supreme Court for a prohibition. On Mr. Brenan's undertaking to communicate to the defendant the point raised by the Bench, their Worships under the circumstances stated, made an order for the full amount claimed, with £1 4s. 6d. costs, and £1 1s. as compensation for loss of time; in default of payment, to be imprisoned for three months.

Selling after Hours.—A publican named Healey, was yesterday fined 5s., with 5s. costs, for selling after hours.

Crown Lands.—A man named Coops, yesterday pleaded guilty to an information wherein he was charged with cutting and destroying trees on Crown Lands, in the parish of Alexandria. As it was Mr. Pierce's object more to prevent a continuance of the practice than to recover a penalty of the defendant, he consented to withdraw the information on payment of costs, which offer was of course gladly accepted by the defendant.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

A very fair amount of business has been done throughout the week in Sugars and Teas—Congous in half-chests are much wanted; Skins have been taken freely by the trade at full rates; there is an evident inclination on the part of holders to advance present quotations. Holders of Sugar are firm quoting 19s. for Pampanga, with a limited quantity of low Sugars. Taal at auction realized a very high figure, viz., 18l. 10s.; stocks are still limited with few parcels looked for.—The quantity of Coffee in the hands of the trade is trifling.—Cigars, little progress has been made in sales of the late importations.—Tobacco: our market continues very bare, and no parcels looked for to meet the demand.—In Rum there is little doing.—Brandy is offered at 5s. 6d. freely, without sales being effected.—Gin, in cases is not improving.—Oilmen's Stores are offered at very low rates, with full stocks and little enquiry.—Cocoanut Oil has been placed at auction at 23l. 10s per ton.—Black Oil is quoted at 27l. to 28l., and Sperm is being shipped to the extent of 160 tons from first hands.

R. HARNETT,
Broker.

Sydney, March 7.

Exchange—Bank drafts 30 days' sight to 1 per cent. discount.

Freights continue low.

PRODUCE CIRCULARS.

The absence of later accounts from England, now earnestly looked for by our wool buyers, necessarily prevents any new feature to notice in our produce market; the parcels of Wool brought to public sale by us were generally of inferior quality, and consequently show an apparent decline upon the prices of last week; good parcels are, however, as readily bought up at full quotations as heretofore.

In Tallow, Hides, and Skins we have no alteration to notice.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.

	s. d.		s. d.
Superior clips	1 4	to	0 0
Fair to good	1 2		1 3½
Low to middling	0 10½		1 1½
Grease	0 5½		0 6½
Locks, pieces, &c.	0 7		0 10
Handwashed and scoured	1 2		1 5

TALLOW.

Beef	£29 0 0	to	£29 10s.
Mutton	30 0 0		30 10
Station tallow	25 0 0		27 10

	s. d.		s. d.
Hides, each	4 6	to	7 9
Sheepskins, per lb.	0 3½		0 5½

MORT AND BROWN, Auctioneers.

Sydney, March 6.

Mort and Brown's Auction Sale, March 6.—Wool. JW, handwashed, 9 at 1s. 2d.; MAN, 4 at 1s. 1d.; WN, 13 at 1s. 1½d.; 1N, locks, 3 at 9½d., 8 at 1s. 1½d.; TR, 5 at 1s 1½d., 12 at 1s. 1½d.; EN, 17 at 1s. 1½d.; S with K under, 18 at 1s. 1d.; E with RC under, 6 at 1s. 1d.; M with ES under, 6 at 1s. 1d.; C, 4 at 1s. 1d.; MC, 4 at 1s. 1d.; L, 1 at 1s. 0½d.; FMC, handwashed, 1 at 1s., grease, 10 at 5½d.; JM with Lewis under, screenings, 1 at 9½d., rams' and dirty fleece, 1 at 1s. 0½d., locks and dirty fleece, 3 at 10½d.; H, handwashed, 24 at 1s. 2½d.; M, 26 at 1s. 0½d.; B, 3 at 1s. 2½d.; G with RO under, 10 at 1s. 0½d.; A in triangle, with LC under, 2 at 10d., lambs, 1 at 9½d.; VY, 6 at 1s. 1d.; WN, grease, 1 at 5½d.; OB, handwashed skin, 1 at 1s. 0½d., clippings and pieces, 1 at 6d.; JSJ, grease, skin and fleece, 2 at 6½d.; HKD, 13 at 1s. 1½d., 6 at 1s. 1½d., locks and pieces, 1 at 10½d.; Leslie, grease, 1 at 6d.; PJ & A, pieces, 1 at 9½d.; EN, fleece and grease, 1 at 9½d.; G in diamond, 1 at 10½d.; JW, handwashed clippings, 1 at 8½d.; JW, 2 at 10½d.; MH conjoined, locks, 1 at 4½d.; EMC, greasy locks, 1 at 4½d.; J, skin, 2 at 8½d.; S, handwashed, 1 at 9d.; MAN, clippings, 1 at 9d.; DR, greasy lambs', 2 at 5½d., pieces, 2 at 8½d.; Y, 1 at 10½d.—Skins: 75 at 3½d., 770 at 5d., 709 at 4½d., 113 at 4½d., 200 at 5d., 83 at 4d., 67 at 4½d. 96 at 5d., 2 bundles, at 5½d., 207 at 5½d., 70 at 3d., 35 at 5d., 3 bales at 4½d.—Tallow: 2 casks at 29l. 15s. 2 ditto at 28l. 15s., 3 ditto mutton at 32l. 10s.—Hides: 23 salted at 6s. 1d., 78 ditto at 4s. 6d., 13 ditto at 4s. 6d., 20 ditto at 6s. 9d.; 110 calfskins at 1s. 3d.

The arrivals of wool for sale during the past week have been principally from the northern districts.

For fine and well conditioned clips full prices have been obtained. Several lots of low quality have been disposed of at a reduction on last month's rates.

I have the satisfaction to report that at my weekly produce sale yesterday all the lots were cleared off at fully last weeks' rates, for all descriptions, with very animated biddings.

Sheepskins, Tallow, and Hides are cleared off as they arrive at extreme prices.

The following are particulars of my sale of wool yesterday, viz:—

GB, 6 bales (greasy) at 6½d., 1 (scoured) at 12½d.; JA over G, 2 (greasy) at 6½d; AD, 10 at 13d; FC, 8 at 14½d; IM, 24 at 13½d; LH, 20 at 14½d; W, 37 at 14½d, 2 (locks) at 7½d; TH, 18 at 14½d; D, 9 at 13½d; L, 7 (scoured) at 14½d; AD, 2 (dead sheep) at 10½d; IM, 3 (pieces) at 9d; Z in diamond, 7 (scoured) at 14½d; C in diamond, 12 at 13½d; RMP, 7 at 13½d; RM, 4 at 13d; GH, 35 at 13½d; C, 19 bales and 1 pocket at 14½d; GE, 6 at 13½d; OL, 11 (scoured) at 14½d; TL, 1 at 14½d; Y, 1 (skin) at 9½d; PB, 2 (skin) at 10d. Total, 244 bales.

J. H. ATKINSON, Broker.

March 8.

SYDNEY MARKETS.—Friday.

Wheat and Flour.—Messrs. Barkers' Mills:—A more abundant supply has been received than for several weeks previously, which was purchased at from 5s. 8d. to 6s. 3d. per bushel, according to quality. Flour is firm at 15l. for fine, and 14l. second quality. Bran 11d to 1s per bushel, according to quality.—The Sydney Flour Mills:—There has been a large supply of wheat arrived to market this week, chiefly from the Hunter River district, which has been readily taken off at full prices, varying from 5s to 6s 3d, according to quality. The demand for flour has not been so great, but the price is very firm at 15l. per ton for fine, and 14l. for seconds. Bran 5l. per ton of 2000 lbs.—Victoria Mills:—A very fair supply of wheat has arrived coastwise at these mills during the week, though by the road the arrivals have been but limited: for some of the latter, being of very superior quality, so high a price as 6s 4d has been given. Flour is very firm at 15l. for fine, with ready sales, and if but a small reduction could have been made very extensive sales would have been effected. Seconds 14l. Bran from 11d to 1s per bushel.

Biscuit.—Wilkie's prices are, for fine 23s per cwt.; ship, 18s. Barker's prices are without alteration: first quality 21s; ship, 16s per cwt.

Bread sells at 3½d the 2lb. loaf.

Forage.—Considerable business was done yesterday in hay, which brought 2l 10s to 3l 10s per ton according to quality. Straw, 1l 15s to 2l 5s.

Butchers' Meat.—The carcass butchers supply beef at from ½d to 1½d, and mutton at from 1d to 1½d.

Cattle, &c., for Slaughter.—The supply of both cattle and sheep has been very extensive, but of very inferior quality. The principal transactions in cattle have been as under:—106 head at 27s 6d each, 32 at 37s, 165 at 37s 6d, 40 at 42s 3d, and 106 at 45s; a lot of 300, however, belonging to Messrs. Thomas Walker and Co., 150 of which are near Sydney, and the remainder to arrive in a few days, were purchased at 57s 6d per head. The general run of sheep has been from 5s 3d to 6s per head, but a small lot of 400, in very good condition, were bought at 7s. Calves fetch from 12s to 21s, lambs 6s to 6s 6d. Large fat pigs fetch 2d, 2½d, and 2½d per lb. according to quality; and porkers 3½d and 3½d.

Horses.—Mr. Stewart's sales of horses during the past month of February, number 158 head, as follows, 23 at 2l and under, 31 at 3l, 16 at 4l, 19 at 5l, 18 at 6l, 14 at 7l, 11 at 8l, 6 at 9l, 4 at 10l, 3 at 11l, 7 at 12l, 3 at 15l, 1 at 20l, and two thoroughbred fillies at 60l each.

George-street Markets.—Fowls, 1s 9d to 2s; ducks, 1s 9d to 2s; geese, 4s to 4s 3d; turkeys, 5s to 6s; pigeons, 8d per couple. Roasting pigs, 2s to 2s 3d each. Fresh butter, 1s 4d to 1s 5d; salt butter, 9d to 1s; cheese, 5d to 6d; bacon, 6d to 8d per lb. Eggs, 1s per dozen. Potatoes, 4s 6d to 5s; onions, 8s to 10s per cwt. Cabbages, 1s 8d to 3s 6d; lettuces, 1s; turnips, 1s 8d; parsley, 4s; celery, 2s to 4s; parsnips, 1s 6d; carrots, 1s 6d; pumpkins, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; vegetable marrow, 1s 6d, per dozen, or dozen bunches, as the case may be. Green peas, 6s to 7s per bushel. Lemons, 4d; quinces, 2d to 6d; peas, 4d to 8d; apples, 5d to 1s; bananas, 1s; water melons, 2s 6d to 3s 6d, per dozen. Peaches, 1s to 2s 6d per basket. Grapes, 1½d to 3d per lb.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our Correspondents.)

WINDSOR.

Police Court, Tuesday.—Before Messrs. Scarvell, Ascough, and Tuckerman J. P.'s.

Barefaced Charge of Stealing.—Robert Hutchins, residing at Windsor, was brought up upon warrant, charged by one Daniel Holland, a tailor, in Windsor, with having stolen a pair of trousers, the making of which he valued at five shillings. The prosecutor stated that on Saturday evening the prisoner had called at the shop of the prosecutor and asked if a pair of trousers were ready which he had ordered to be made for a friend of his. The prosecutor told him they were ready, and the charge was five shillings for making them up. The prisoner objected to the price, and said that they ought only to be 3s. 6d. The prisoner then made a snatch at them, forcibly stole them from him, and went away to Blanchard's public-house, whither the prosecutor followed him and saw him go in. The prosecutor then went to search for a constable, and finding constable Cottar, showed him the prisoner standing in Blanchard's counter, with the trousers lying at the side of him; and desired Cottar to take him in custody; Cottar went in, but from the explanation given him inside, refused to do so. In the cross examination, chiefly conducted by the Bench, the prosecutor completely lost himself amongst his prevarications and contradictions. Notwithstanding which, however, it was satisfactorily proved by his reluctant admissions, that he was present with the prisoner when he bought the cloth and paid for it, and delivered it to the prosecutor to make it into a pair of trousers for a friend. That on the evening in question the prisoner came to his shop, and was informed that the trousers were ready, and that the charge for making them was five shillings; that he handed the trousers to the prisoner, who tried the length of them. That the prisoner reminded him of having made several pairs of trousers for him before, for which he had never charged more than 3s. 6d. The prisoner laid down 2s. for the prosecutor, and told him if he would follow him to Blanchard's he would pay him the remainder. That the prisoner accordingly went to Blanchard's, and after being there for some time, the prosecutor came in, in company with Cottar, whom he desired to take the prisoner in charge. The constable, however, having the facts explained to him, refused. The Bench, after considering a few moments, and again asking the prosecutor as to his having delivered the trousers to him, immediately discharged the prisoner, who expressed his intention of obtaining redress in the proper manner for the injury done to him.

Accident.—On Friday night last, as a man in the employment of Mr. Wood, of Windsor, was travelling with a dray in company with two other drays, he saw the two drays upset; he was at that time sitting upon the shaft of the dray, and seeing the accident, he hastily sprung down, and on reaching the ground his left leg gave way under him at his knee, which caused him to fall down with his right foot before the wheel. The consequence was, that the wheel went over the foot at the upper part of the instep—crushing it in a most frightful manner, nothing but the strong leather of which his boots were made prevented that part of his foot from being entirely cut off by the wheel.

The Weather.—Since our last the weather has been very cool until yesterday (Wednesday) when we were visited during the whole day with a violent hot wind, which was sufficiently strong to break down limbs of trees. On Monday last, a small portion of a thunder-storm passed over us, which lasted some time, and was occasionally very heavy, accompanied by sleet and small hailstones. The heaviest part of the storm passed over Blacktown—taking a south easterly direction. A gentleman who was in Blacktown at the time accompanied by a friend informed us that some of the hailstones which *fell* at Blacktown were four inches in diameter, in verification of which they brought three into Windsor, a distance of upwards of six miles, and on arriving at Mr. Ridge's hotel, after considerable handling on the way, they were each as large as a good sized fowl's egg.

WOLLONGONG.

March 6.—According to promise, we give the result of the Land Sales which took place at the Police Office, Wollongong, on Wednesday, the 26th ultimo, from which it will be seen that for a few of the lots at Shoalhaven, there was some lively competition, some of which were knocked down at £4, £5 5s., and £5 10s. an acre; not a bad indication of the value of our Illawarra lands we should imagine, when wild land is purchased *bona fide* at £5 10s. an acre. We would observe in passing, that we think in would have been as well if the Government had employed one of the Wollongong auctioneers in the sale of these lands, instead of imposing that duty on the Clerk of the Bench, whose ordinary business is sufficiently onerous without the addition thereto of that of an auctioneer. Town allotments, Kiama: 2 roods each, upset price, £8 an acre, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, of section 9; Henry Grey, £4 each, £16. 5 and 6, same section; Dennis Shea, £4 each, £8. 7 and 8, same section; Charles Price, £4 each, £8. 9 and 10, same section; George Grey, £4 each, £8. 11, 12, 13 and 14, same section; William Cole, £4 each, £16. 15 and 16, same section; George Grey, £4 each, £8. 17 and 18, same section; Charles Price, £4 each, £8 19 and 20, same section; Denis Shea, £4 each, £8. Suburban—21. 21 acres, American Creek; upset price, £2 an acre; no bidder. 22. 25 acres, American Creek; no bidder. Country Lots, upset price, £1 an acre—23. 50 acres, Good dog Creek, Shoalhaven River; Edward Bryan, £1 an acre, £50. 24. 50 acres, same place; Edward Bryan, £1 an acre, £50. 25. 101 acres and 2 roods, same place; William Adams, £1 an acre, £101 10s. 26. 40 acres, same place; no bidder. 17. 50 acres, same place; Zaccheus L. Bice, £1 an acre, £50. 28 and 29. 50 acres each, same place; no bidder. 30. 100 acres, same place; Patrick Dwyer, £1 an acre, £100. 31. 101 acres and 2 roods, same place; Thomas Dillon, £1 an acre, £101 10s. 32. 50 acres, same place; Charles Comerford, £1 an acre, £50. 33. 50 acres, same place; William M'Grath, £1 an acre, £50. 34. 40 acres, same place; no bidder. 35. 101 acres and 2 roods, Warrigee, St. Vincent; James Graham, £2 1s. an acre, £208 1s. 36. 50 acres, Fig Island, Shoalhaven River; Thomas Mitcheson, £4 an acre, £200. 37. 45 acres, same place; Thomas Aitcheson, £5 10s. an acre, £247 10s. 38. 33 acres, same place; Thomas Aitcheson, £5 5s. an acre, £173 5s. The proceeds of the whole amounting to £1214 6s. 6d. In considering the applications of the inhabitants of this district for trifling grants of money out of the road fund, his Excellency the Governor might be pleased to bear in remembrance the handsome sums the residents are contributing to the land fund, as shown above, and in previous lists published by us. In other respects, the people of Illawarra have strong claims on the Government for assistance for the formation and repairs of roads and bridges, for while we are contributors in an increased ratio to the revenue by our extensive consumption of excisable commodities, we have but a mere fractional part of our contributions expended amongst us in return; a police clerk and a few constables comprise the whole of the Government establishments, and consequent expenditure of the public money, in a district extending seventy or eighty miles in length, and possessing next to Cumberland, perhaps, the most numerous population of any other part of the colony of the same dimensions. The application made by a numerous and respectable body of the inhabitants of Wollongong and Dapto to His Excellency and the Executive Council, for assistance to enable them to complete the line of road from Dapto to Berrima, will, we are satisfied, be favourably considered. An application as numerously signed for the completion of the Mount Kiera Road to Appin would have been forwarded to His Excellency, but the body of the people seemed impressed with the idea that the officer who delights in the designation of "Warden" would have made the necessary application within the time specified in the official notification, viz.:—the 1st day of February; they had the more reason to think so, as the Warden did apply last year for some money for the same object, and was successful; His Excellency having granted £150, it being very generally understood at the time that a further sum would be granted this year for the completion of the road; it so happened, however, that a certain resident of Illawarra, who is ever alive and watchful in all matters connected with the true interests of the district, was on a visit to the metropolis, and accidentally learned that the Warden had omitted to make any application to His Excellency on behalf of the Mount Keira Road; whether omission was intentional or otherwise it is not our province to say; we would be charitable enough to hope that it might have been simple forgetfulness; however, be this as it may, the time was short, being within a couple of days of the 1st February, a letter to His Excellency was written by that party, requesting the necessary sum for the completion of the road to Appin, which being signed by other residents of Wollongong, who were in Sydney at the time, and some Sydney proprietors of land in Wollongong and its vicinity, was posted exactly within the allotted period, the first day of February, as before mentioned, and thus it was that a more numerously signed application could not under the circumstances have been made. We trust, therefore, that Sir Charles will take the premises, such as they are, into favourable consideration, and forward with as little delay as need be, the official warrant for the trifling sum applied for to Mr. James Shoobert, J.P., who, we believe, is at the head of the Committee named in the application, than whom there could not have been a more fitting person selected, as it was under that gentleman's active management that the £150 granted last year was so judiciously expended, the Warden being only a sleeping partner in the business.

Monday, the 3rd instant, being the first Monday of the month, a Court of Petty Sessions was held for the recovery of small debts. Magistrates present,—Mr. Charles Throsby Smith and Captain Sheaffe, and subsequently about noon, Dr. Alick Osborne took his seat as Chairman of the Bench. There were twenty-three cases on the list for adjudication, several of which, however, were arranged out of Court, the remaining cases that came under cognizance of the Magistrates were of little interest, except to the parties concerned; after the business of the Small Debts Court was disposed of and the Police Case, Gordon v. Ryan, which stood over on adjournment from Monday last, was called on; not the charge of obstruction of the road and assault, which was not called on at all, although the case was specially remanded for the attendance of more magistrates, but the charge of using threatening language, upon which complainant's former affidavit was read, wherein he expressed his apprehension that defendant would do him some grievous bodily harm, and therefore prayed that defendant might be bound to keep the peace towards him. After a protracted conversation between the several members of the Bench, and the parties before the Court, which seemed to turn principally upon the merits of the assault case, and the right of road, the proceedings terminated in defendant being bound over to keep the peace for twelve months.

The Quarterly Licensing Meeting for transfers of Publicans' General Licenses, and for taking into consideration applications for new ones was held at the Police Office on Tuesday, the 4th instant; Magistrates in attendance, Dr. Alick Osborne, Mr. C. T. Smith, and Mr. Gerard Gerard; there were two applications for new licenses, which were granted, the Bench announcing as its opinion, that on free trade principles, every man of respectable character who applied for a license, and had the money to pay for it, should have that privilege extended to him. We should like to know how the Honorable Attorney-General will approve of the doctrine thus propounded, and acted upon, by some of our magisterial Solons. We are not of the number of those who are pharisaical enough to be unfavourably disposed to the body of Licensed Victuallers, many of whom we know to be estimable and respectable persons; we judge it would be advantageous to such, as well as more conducive to the public morals and welfare, that in any new licensing Bill that may be framed, in the next Session of Council, a clause should be introduced, limiting the number of licensed houses to a reasonable ratio, according to the population in each town and district of the colony. The enactment of such a clause, would act as a salutary check upon the irresponsible power occasionally exercised by country magistrates, and it is palpable enough that many of these gentry cannot be too closely bound up by the strict letter of the law. In the small town of Wollongong, with little inland communication or traffic, there are already six licensed houses—can it be said that these do not afford the necessary accommodation for travellers and wayfarers—the only legitimate business of an innkeeper? We apprehend not. Look to this, Mr. Attorney-General; let the friends of temperance be on the *qui vive*.

In the forenoon of Monday last there was a sharp thunder storm, with heavy rain for about an hour's duration. The electric fluid struck the house of Mr. Fisher, spirit merchant and cordial manufacturer, making an entry in two

places, being the most extraordinary phenomenon we ever witnessed from the effects of the heavenly missile. In one place it struck the hip of the roof near the corner of the ridge-pole, displacing a few shingles, and then ran along towards the eve, when it again made a crash in the shingles, entered thereat, passed along from the top to the bottom of the wall in the inside of the house, ripping open in its course a groove of about tree inches wide; then it traversed the floor of Mr. Fisher's bed-room displaced the skirting at the angle near the fire place, again returned to the wall from which it descended, and made a fresh furrow within a few inches of the other, when it made its final exit through the roof, not very far from the place of its original entry. In the other place the fluid struck at the back of the building, about a foot beneath the shaft of the chimney, entering thereat, when it descended as in the other room, in the inside from the top to the bottom, crossed the angle of the room, when at the junction of the skirting and the floor all further traces of the terrible element was lost. It is truly providential that no serious accident to life or property resulted from this singular visitation.

PENRITH.

The fourth annual general meeting of the Penrith District Dispensary and Benevolent Society was held on Tuesday last, at their committee room, adjoining the Rose Inn, Penrith. It must have been peculiarly gratifying to the friends of benevolence and charity, to witness so numerous and highly respectable an assemblage of the gentry and other inhabitants of the district, met together on so praiseworthy an occasion; for it cannot be denied that meetings of this nature, even in the most populous localities, are by no means proverbial for the punctuality of their attendance. Yet amid all the jarring interests which disturb and perplex our social relations in the world, it is beautiful to witness the God-like attributes of charity called into existence, to relieve and ameliorate the distresses of human suffering. On this occasion such a feeling was evidently manifested by the zeal of those present to sympathize with the afflictions of the unfortunate, in advancing the interests of an institution so admirably calculated to promote that object. There was between thirty and forty persons present at the meeting, among whom we noticed a number of the clergy, magistrates, and others, who evinced great interest in the proceedings, and by their patronage and contributions appeared anxious to support this excellent design, and confer many a blessing upon the destitute and afflicted. It is evident that this Society is steadily advancing, and by reference to the report read by the Secretary, its resources bid fair at no distant date to accomplish the erection of an asylum in the town of Penrith, where a portion of land has already been given by the Government for that purpose. The President, R. Copeland Lethbridge, Esq., J.P., took the chair at noon, and after the discussion of preliminary matters, wholly uninteresting to the public, the Report, which will be found in another column, was read. The election of the Committee and the other officers took place; the Treasurer and Secretary were requested to continue in office for the current year, and were presented with a vote of thanks for their past services. Dr. Clarke was re elected as Surgeon, and George Cox, Esq., was voted to the chair of the vice-presidency, and after the usual complimentary vote of thanks to the President, which was received with acclamation and responded to, the meeting broke up.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

A NATIONAL BANK.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen, — Your astonishing and truly Hibernian correspondent "John Bull-ion," in a short letter has the temerity to instance the "Bank of France as an admirable illustration of the public advantage to be gained by leaving the issue of paper money to responsible public companies." Why, *I claim the "Bank of France."* *Paddy* Bull ion cannot find a stronger illustration of the advantage of a "National Bank of Issue," than in the case he (unfortunately for him) refers to. Let your readers imagine every bank in the United Kingdom swept into "the tomb of the Capulets," Scotch one-pound notes into the bargain, and the Bank of England the only bank in Great Britain and Ireland, and they will have a tolerably correct notion of what the Bank of France really is. I fully agree with J. B. that the "National Bank of France" rendered incalculable service to the French Government during the crisis—but how it could "save the whole banking system throughout the country from the shock of revolution," when itself alone was the exclusive and only bank, I cannot imagine. Will *Paddy* Bull-ion condescend to explain *this enigma?* But I will tell *Paddy* now, what ought to be printed in letters of gold, that "By a statement of the liabilities and assets of the Bank of France, on the 25th December, 1842, published in the *Moniteur*," I find the whole of the liabilities, including *not merely their notes*, but the *whole of the deposits, public and private*, amounted in round numbers to 407 millions of francs, whilst the bullion *in hand* reached 197 millions, or nearly one half of *the gross liabilities!!!* and this account refers to the exclusive and "National Bank of France"; this, too, besides the *metallic circulation*. Am I not justified in suspecting your correspondent to be a *genuine Milesian?* With respect to the lower value of the notes alluded to by J. B., the lowest amount the Bank of France issues a note for is 100 *francs* if your correspondent is satisfied with that *amount, so am I*; but pray, good "John," when you require another illustration of the advantage of leaving the gold coin of the realm to be imitated by *rival companies* pray do not refer to "the National Bank of France,"—the effect upon my facial muscles has nearly killed me.

I am, gentlemen

Your obedient servant,

A Free Trader in Banking,

But not in Issues.

BRISBANE WATER.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—At the Bench here on the 27th instant, the respective pretensions of two applicants for the appointment as Collectors of the Census came before their Worships for decision. There were but *two* Magistrates sitting at the *time*, who were *divided* in their choice; after retiring, and on their return into Court, one of the suitors was informed that the *majority* of the Bench had decided in his favour. Upon enquiry from one of the Court an explanation of this *enigma*, he stated, that the *absent Magistrates* had left their *written decisions!* Is *such* practice either *lawful* or *rational?*

For, I had always considered that the judicial and ministerial *decisions* of Magistrates could *only* be given *orally*. Your information hereon will oblige,

A BUSHMAN.

Brisbane Water, February 28.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1851.

IMPOUNDINGS.

Blackman Swamp.—From Long Swamp. February 15: Black entire, branded near shoulder AK, and off shoulder G, 2 to 3 years old; damages 5d. Roan filly, star in the forehead, brand near shoulder CW, 2 years old. From R. Thompson's, Summer Hill Creek: Bay horse, star in forehead, snip on the nose, near hind foot white, brand off shoulder W and off neck W, about 5 years old, 15 hands high. If not released on or before the 22nd March, they will be sold. J. Wright. 10s. 6d.

Bad Post, Falbrook.—March 1: Dark bay gelding, off shoulder JW, small star forehead. Blue strawberry cow, off rump ES over W, a white bull calf by her side, about 6 months old, no brand legible. Brindle strawberry working bullock, off rump like MH over HH, ribs capital F, shoulder IH, off horn broke. White and red strawberry working bullock, off rump brand not describable, off ear cropt. Brindle working bullock, like a brand near rump not legible, off rump not describable, thigh BM, shoulder No. 4, large scar on ribs, off ear cropt. Yellow or light red working bullock, blotch brand off rump, off ear cropt. Red and white spotted bullock, brand off rump not describable, off horn drooping, off ear cropt. Dun and white bullock, off shoulder and ribs D. White and blue bull, no brand legible, 2 years old; damages 4d. each. If the above cattle are not released on or before the 28th March, they will be sold. J. Tulloch. 13s. 6d.

Wee Waa.—From Wee Waa. March 7: Red cow, 88 with ш under off rump, 44 shoulder. White cow, same brand. Red steer, 96 off thigh. Red cow, MM off rump, illegible brand under. Red stag, a pothook near rump. Brindle and white bullock, H with B under off ribs, 8 on rump. Brown poley cow, 88 off rump, calf by side, unbranded. Black poley bullock, H ribs off side. Red cow, 4 off rump, 4 with 4 under thigh. Strawberry cow, like JR conjoined near thigh. Black and white cow, 8 near shoulder, like 745 underneath, X off shoulder, 16 underneath; damages 3d. each. If not released in twenty-one days, they will be sold. W. Burns. 12s. 6d.

Black Creek.—Black mare, branded on near shoulder JH conjoined and PS under. Bay horse, branded near cheek C, near ribs G, near rump G, star in forehead. Chestnut horse, branded S and W under on off shoulder, near shoulder G and like HH conjoined under bang tail. Bay horse, star in forehead, branded JW near shoulder, has a long tail. Bay horse near shoulder JC, has a long tail. The horses will be sold in twenty-four days if not released. C. A. Hughes. 10s. 6d.

Muswellbrook.—From Skellater. February 27: Bay mare, star, blaze and snip on nose, white inside near hind foot, X near shoulder and ribs, J with D over sideways conjoined off shoulder. Chesnut filly, two years old, blaze face, JE near shoulder; damages 3d. each. If not released, they will be sold on the 28th March. J. Maddy. 9s. 3d.

Hartley.—From J. Grant, Esq., of Lowther Park. March 7: Bay horse, conjoined with RD near shoulder, near hind foot white, saddle marks, docked tail, aged, 15 hands ½ inch high; damages 3s., for driving to the pound. To be sold in 24 days, if not released. T. M'Cay. 9s.

Gresford.—From Carabola, for trespass. February 26: Brown steer, star in forehead, piece cut off each ear, little white in flank, branded apparently EH off rump. Brindle and white steer, illegible brand on near ribs. If not released, they will be sold on 25th March. W. Sherwood. 9s. 8d.

Mooki.—From Duny, for trespass, damages 6d. each. February 26: Red bullock, RK off thigh. Red sided stag, white back, off ear marked, FD off rump and thigh. Yellow and white cow, both ears marked, TJ near rump, illegible brand off rump. Brown and white cow, C near rump, 4 near thigh, ○ under heart brand near ribs, like Z near shoulder, E8 off rump. Strawberry stag, top off off ear, like IOA near rump. Brown and white bull, JG or JC over 2 near rump. Brown steer, top off near ear, no brand visible. Brindle and white steer, like SL off rump, E or F off thigh. Red and white heifer, top off near ear, ⊢T off ribs. Red bullock, TT over – off rump, O off ribs. White bullock, IT under – off rump. Red cow, illegible brand near rump, heifer calf by her side, unbranded. Also, from Duny, for trespass damages 6d. each: Black bullock, both ears marked, GB off rump, a diamond brand off ribs, 44 near rump. Red and white heifer, unbranded. Yellow and white steer, both ears marked, like OB or CB off rump. Strawberry steer, off ear marked, like I near rump, ¬ near thigh. Brindle cow, no tail, CS off rump and ribs. Red sided heifer, white back, no brand visible. Also, from Collyblue, for trespass: Brindle cow, ALSN near ribs, like ZI off ribs. Blue strawberry heifer, both ears marked, ISH near ribs. Blue and white steer, both ears marked, ISH near ribs. Strawberry cow, both ears marked, ISH near rump. Brown cow, off ear marked, qI off rump and thigh; a strawberry bull calf by her side, unbranded. Brown and white steer, near ear marked, like W near rump, like ⊣R conjoined near shoulder. Red sided cow, white back, JC off rump, O off ribs, 3 off shoulder. Red and white bullock, both ears marked, ISH near rump. Red and white bullock, like B within a square off rump, O near ribs. Red steer, white face, no brand visible. Black cow, both ears marked, ISH near rump. Also, from Warriez Creek, for trespass; damages 6d. each: Bay mare, aged, black points, star in forehead, AK over F near shoulder, DJ off shoulder and neck. Chestnut filly, about 4 years old, long tail, IAB near ribs. Dark bay mare, about 6 years old, long tail, star in forehead, 6 off side neck, bell brand near ribs, like ○ near side neck. Bay colt, about 4 years old, long tail, star in forehead, R over like uC near shoulder, apparently defaced brand. Bay mare about 5 years old, long tail, star in forehead, M near shoulder, WW conjoined near hip; filly foal by her side, unbranded. Light bay filly, about 2 years old, long tail, 4 white feet, blaze down face, TF conjoined with H near shoulder. Chesnut filly, about 2 years old, long tail, star in forehead, JM conjoined near shoulder. If not released they will be sold on 28th March. J. Elford. 1l. 5s. 6d.

Armidale.—February 20. Red and white bullock, branded S in circle near ribs. Red bullock, branded 3 with M over off ribs, blotched brand resembling MM off rump, ¬R conjoined off thigh, JM near rump, off horn off. Red and white snail horned cow, JB near rump, 35 near thigh. Brindle poley cow, J35 near rump. Strawberry bullock, INNES near ribs. Red cow, AI off rump, illegible brand near rump. Red cow, BA near ribs. Red bullock, illegible brand near ribs, AI off rump, near ear off. Red cow, J with H over conjoined off rump. AI near ribs. If not released they will be sold on the 26th March. J. Gill. 11s. 9d.

Lochinvar.—From Luskentire, Pritchel's Run, and Big Hill Paddock. March 7: Red poley cow, branded on off side neck, WFG. White poley cow, on off rump JD; damages 1s. each. Chesnut filly, on near shoulder A over 88. Bay filly, black points, star on near shoulder, DB over JP conjoined. Bay filly, small star, black points, on near shoulder a brand apparently B or R. Bay colt, black points, near hind fetlock a little white, on near shoulder HP over HP sideways; damages 3d. each. Red cow, branded on off rump c over H, on near ribs 4, on near rump N, on off shoulder X, has a red bull calf by her side, not branded: damages 2s. Will be sold in 21 days, if not released. T. Doyle. 12s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

A CHIEF INCENTIVE TO CRIME.

(From the Bristol Temperance Herald.)

TESTIMONIES OF OUR JUDGES.

Justice Wightman, in his charge to the Grand Jury at the Liverpool Assizes, August, 1850, did himself great honour, and performed a lasting service to society, by adding to the testimonies already given on many occasions from the British Bench, to the mischevious influence of low public-houses, he said—That the printed calendar of persons whose cases would come before them at that assizes contained 109 names; but he had received depositions in the cases of several others whose names were not in the calendar, making altogether 115 persons for trial at these assizes; a number somewhat greater than usual at the summer assizes. He regretted to say that a great portion of these offences were of the most serious character; there were amongst them three charges of wilful murder, and fourteen of manslaughter,—making seventeen distinct cases of homicide; and there were twelve cases of malicious wounding; four of discharging fire-arms with intent to injure; thirteen cases of burglary; six of highway robbery; and four of forgery. This is certainly a terrible record; it is deeply lamentable that so much human blood should be shed in such a district—proclaiming alike to the civil and ecclesiastical powers the necessity of increased labour and vigilance. But the judge was not satisfied with simply stating these dreadful facts; he boldly avowed their origin, and by so doing showed those whom the matter doth or may concern, the duty that devolved upon them: having withdrawn the cause the effect will cease. Let us hear the learned judge:—"Before I conclude, there is one circumstance to which I must refer. In nine-tenths of the cases, the primary taint is from some public-house or beer-shop, and I cannot but express deep regret that encouragement should be given to the evil communications of the idle and dissolute, and to the contamination of the honest and industrious, by the establishment of beer-shops in which people can get drink on the premises. The practice of resorting to beer-shops, and staying there to drink, is essentially selfish and immoral—tends always to the distress and misery of a wife and family—and encourages drinking to excess by sitting with others. All domestic duties and feelings are set at nought—quarrels exasperated by drink, ending with personal violence, and often fatally—unhappy children utterly neglected—abandoned wives cruelly ill-treated, kicked, and beaten even unto death, for no other fault than that of endeavouring to recal their husband from a course of ruinous expenditure, leading inevitably to poverty, and ending in the lowest state of crime and misery. The evil to which I have called attention is much easier to denounce than to correct; but, at the least, it is essential that no facilities be offered for the continuance of habits so dissolute. It is of the utmost importance to the domestic wants of the people that their means of recreation and refreshment should be such as the families of labouring men should take part in, instead of the heads of families, as they do at present, spending all their holidays and means of recreation in a worse than useless manner—in the selfish, brutalizing habit of spending all the time at their command in beer-shops, and there drinking to excess. This is a subject on which I feel strongly, and, therefore, beg your pardon for troubling you so long." Now it may be doubted if a more important deliverance ever proceeded from the lips of justice, or one which it behoves every right-minded man—whether Christian or patriot—to take resolutely to heart. Throughout Scotland and England, every county and every parish, every city, village, and hamlet, sends forth a voice proclaiming to the world the injurious effects of the drinking habits of the nation. These low public-houses in particular ought all of them forthwith to be put down, and the entire subject of licenses to undergo a solemn and immediate revision.

Baron Platt, lately in passing sentence upon a juvenile thief, observed, that "his experience taught him that these beer-shops were a complete curse to the country; they were not like the old fashioned public-houses which were conducted by respectable persons, and where the master and servants were present to prevent improper proceedings; but in these nuisances there was no control over the parties who rented them, *and they were complete nurseries for crime.*" These judges deserve great praise for the witness thus freely borne; but unless the facts to which they speak shall become the subject of action, it will all go for nothing.

At the Durham Midsummer Assizes, Chief Justice Cresswell said, "There are eleven cases in the calendar; and you will no doubt be struck with the great proportion of them which involve charges of crimes of violence, stabbing in brawls, and quarrels of various kinds. It is the only subject on which I think it is necessary to offer you any observation; but I find in this county, as in many others that crime is on the increase, and you will probably ascribe it here, as elsewhere, to an increase in the habit of intemperance, which certainly does prevail in this country. Perhaps this is in part owing to the vast number of beer-shops not under the control of the magistrates in the same manner as public houses are. If you should find this to be the case, and in various parts of the country, the legislature may be induced hereafter to place them under the same vigilent superintendence, and give the magistracy authority to deal with them in the same manner as public-houses."

At the Midsummer Assises of the Borough of Leicester, Baron Platt, in addressing the Grand Jury, said, "He was happy to find in this town that their example, as well as precept, had had some good effect in the depression of crime. The calendar contained the names, he believed, of not more than seven persons charged with crimes (with the exception of two) of no inordinary character. There were two sources of crime—ignorance and intemperance; and if those who had the power would exert themselves to keep down that vice—intemperance, and educate those who cannot educate themselves, their calendars would contain very few cases indeed, in comparison with what they now contain; for of all the causes of crime, there are none so great as that of intemperance. In most of those cases in which violence is resorted to, to rob a person, the person robbed has made himself a victim by the vice of intemperance, tempting other persons to despoil him, and those who despoil him have generally prepared themselves for the rapine and outrage by drink. There was another effect of drink; it produces that poverty which drives a man to commit crime, and all those vices which disfigure society. It was, in fact, the greatest promoter of crime known, and the moral education of man was the greatest preventative, as it tended to increase a man's self-respect, no matter how low his condition in life may be."

MANUFACTURE OF PORT WINE.

In a series of recent pamphlets on the wine trade of Portugal, the whole art and mystery of wine-making and wine-compounding in that country is thoroughly exposed; and for the first time we learn that even the farmers of the Alto Douro are all but uniformly in the practice of mixing their wines with the elder-berry, sugar, and brandy—the first to impart to it a flavour, somewhat, but distantly resembling port of the best quality, the second to give it sweetness, and the last to add body and strength. In consequence of the prevalence of this system, there is probably more than double the quantity of port wine exported that is actually produced in the wine district. Hence it is that the genuine juice of the grape of the Alto Douro, so much esteemed by our aristocratic ancestors, has now sunk into the character of a kitchen wine, and is little more thought of by the fashionable world than the "heavy wet" of the London hackney-coachmen. The pamphlets above referred to reprobate the present system, and call upon the wine-farmers to abandon it as injurious to their own interests as well as those of their country. These pamphlets seem throughout to be characterised by an honesty and independence of sentiment which are but little akin to the mere mercantile or money-making spirit.

It has been alleged by the favourers of the above system, that the English taste with respect to port wine has changed; and that instead of wine possessing a fine delicate aroma, derived from the superior climate of certain exposures in the district of the Alto Douro, the English wine-drinkers now demand port that is black, strong, and sweet; and the wine-farmer being bound to conform to the tastes of his customers, has no alternative but to mix his wine with elder-berry, brandy, and sugar, in order to produce the article required. Although the substances here said to be used are far from poisonous in their nature, yet they are all of a coarse and indigestible description, and when largely partaken of, are calculated to impair the functions of the stomach, and to induce a heaviness and lethargy the reverse of genial or agreeable, and the system followed has at last resulted in the wines of the Alto Douro being in a great measure excluded from the dining-tables of the aristocracy of England.

The quantity of elder-berry used may be estimated by the fact, that it is more extensively grown in the district of the Douro than the grape itself, and is admittedly used in an equal quantity in the wine manufacture.

The wine district of Portugal, where the port wine of commerce is produced, extends along the banks of the river Douro from the town of Mazatrio to a short way beyond the town of I. Jaao da Pesquiera, being an extent of little more than eight leagues. The district varies in breadth, but it may be stated as averaging about three leagues. The grape grown in the district varies in richness according to the quality of the soil, its proximity to the river, and its exposure to the genial breezes of the south and west. The richest soils are those which border on the river, especially on its northern bank; for, having a southern exposure, they uniformly produce grapes of the best quality. As you rise into the more elevated situations, where the air is chiller, and the exposure to the storms of winter is greater, a grape is produced whose juice is thinner and more watery and altogether different from the produce of the richer soils near the river. The port-wine district is thus of a circumscribed extent, and the portion of it where wines of the best quality are produced is still more limited and would thus be capable only of supplying a limited demand. There is grown, however, a sufficient quantity of grapes to produce 20,000 pipes of port of the first quality annually—the total annual production amounting to about 100,000 pipes.

The pamphlets to which we have referred show that the genuine unmixed wine of the most elevated point of the Douro district is of itself sufficiently rich and nutritious (with the addition of about from 7½ to 10 per cent. of brandy, which is necessary for its preservation) to form a healthful and exhilarating beverage; and but for the extraneous substances with which it is drugged, even it would create a demand which would much enhance its price in the market, and restore its character among the upper classes of England. If the same attention, indeed, were bestowed on the cultivation of the vine that is devoted to the mixing and adulterating of the wine, a greater quantity of port wine would be produced and exported than at present, and a much higher price obtained for it; thus illustrating the old adage in a larger sense than usual—that "honesty is the best policy," and that we cannot do injustice to our fellow-men, and hope to thrive by it. The productions of a country, indeed, form a good barometer, indicating strikingly the moral and intellectual attributes of its population; for where the articles produced are of the best quality, and free from adulteration, it evinces a deep sense of truthfulness on the part of the producers, which is uniformly accompanied with all other blessings.

NAUTICAL SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From the Nautical Magazine, for October.)

Very important accounts have been received from Rio Janeiro, via Bahia, dated July 18th, by which the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies has passed a law declaring the slave trade to be piracy. Brazil seems to be in earnest to terminate the inhuman traffic, and, it is said, has even approved of the late affair of the Cormorant, in demolishing a fort which had fired on her while capturing slavers.

A company, it appears, has been formed for the purpose of re-establishing the Sandquay Dry Docks at the port of Dartmouth, and to be called the "Dartmouth Dry Dock Company." Steam-power and the increasing shipping interest renders such an undertaking both easy and desirable to the port of Dartmouth, from its natural position.

Our American friends, never idle, have been busy in improving the buoyage of their harbour of San Francisco, California.

The Chamber of Commerce of Santa Cruz, Tenerife, has notified, 12th July, that the works of the Mole have reached a state of advancement which permits the embarkation of coal at all hours, independent of the tide; also that there were then 1000 tons of coal disposable at Santa Cruz, and that 80 tons per day might be readily embarked.

Captain David Cook, of the barque Sarah, has been presented with a beautiful silver medal, by Lloyds, for his noble conduct in saving the lives of the crew and passengers of the Caleb Grimshaw.

The Lady Catherine Barham a short time ago fell in with the Sardinian brig Providenza, with the yellow fever raging on board, the master and mate dead, and the crew reduced by it, not one of whom could speak English. Mr. Wood, a young officer of the Barham, nevertheless volunteered to navigate her to her destination. How well he performed his undertaking is well told as follows:—The king of Sardinia, appreciating Mr. Wood's conduct, so distinguished for courage, devotion, and humanity, in his audience of the 19th July last has presented to this brave British officer a gold medal, as a public testimony of his royal satisfaction and esteem. The medal is very handsome. On the obverse side is the king's head surrounded by the words "Charles Albert, King of Sardinia." On the reverse side, "To Edwin Archer Wood, officer of the British Mercantile Navy, the distinguished preserver of a Sardinian brigantine, 1850." We congratulate Mr. Wood most heartily, and the British Merchant Navy in possessing this gallant officer, not doubting that it possesses many more of the same stamp.

The U. S. brig Advance reached the Whale-fish Islands on the 24th June, and the Rescue on the 27th. They would proceed on to Melville Island to winter.

It is stated that a Trinity Board from London has visited Galway, and has ordered the construction of two lighthouses instead of the one now standing in a badly chosen position at Arran. The people of Galway think that this is in favour of their port being chosen for transatlantic intercourse, while the Cork people consider that Galway has no chance in comparison with their harbour.

Mr. Travers, says *The Athenæum*, who belongs, it is believed, to the family of the late Mrs. Harris,—has established very free and easy relations with the Sea Serpent,—who, as our readers know, is on a fishing excursion in Kinsale Bay. Some days since, the weather being of that pleasant kind which suggests morning calls, that gentleman, taking his yacht, put out to sea to visit the monster—and of course found him. The serpent was lunching on conger eels at the time,—and as he continued his repast in the face of his visitor, Mr. Travers had an opportunity of making his observations at leisure. Amongst other things, the animal submitted his tail to Mr. Travers's inspection,—and it turned out to be an elephant's trunk. Mr. Travers had the opportunity also of ascertaining its dimensions,—and found it to be "rather over than under thirty fathoms long." This is a favourite figure, seemingly with Mr. Travers; the length of the animal being the length of its leap as before recorded—"at least thirty fathoms." Mr. Travers was also able to make himself familiar with its nose.—A little incident occurred after luncheon, which would seem to indicate that the serpent is somewhat of a humourist. After copious feeding the monster fell asleep: and Mr. Travers took advantage of its misplaced confidence to try the effect on it of rifle firing. A volley of four was discharged against it,—and the animal awoke. But this time, instead of leaping thirty fathoms high, the sepent merely shook his head at Mr. Travers, as much as to say he ought to be ashamed of himself,—winked his eye in a knowing manner,—and disappeared. Naturally enough he has since declined all future interviews with Mr. Travers.—The account does not state whither Mr. B. of Bandon was this time of the party. Thus the new sea serpent, we shall add, will not do for landsmen—how can it for seamen?

The electric telegraph, if not successful under sea, appears likely to be applied extensively to shipping and other purposes, along rivers, and in ports and harbours; and with this view it is intended to establish one over the Mersey, between Liverpool and Birkenhead. It is also in contemplation to establish a line of wire communicating with the Custom House and chief shipping stations along the three miles of docks, so that in foul or foggy weather the owners of vessels may receive intelligence at the moment any ship is in the mouth of the river. Arrangements have been made by Mr. Walker, superintendent of telegraphs on the South Eastern Railway, for the running a waterproof wire for this purpose underneath the harbour at Folkstone.

A very remarkable engineering blunder has caused the entire destruction of a dry dock built near the Molo at Naples, at an outlay of £30,000. Lately the whole fabric fell in, from the pressure of water, fortunately when no workmen were on the works. The blame is attributed to Prince Ischitella.

During the last cruise of the Sappho, 12, in the Bay of Fundi, the first-class boy fell overboard and would have been lost had not the gallant commander, the Hon. A. Cochrane, who witnessed the accident, immediately jumped overboard and succeeded in saving the boy; the tide was running very strong at the time.

As Lieut. E. W. Lang, of Her Majesty's ship Victory, was lately passing over the Mill-dam, Portsea, at high tide, he perceived a child that had fallen in the water, in the agonies of drowning, when, without stopping even to unbuckle his sword, he plunged in and rescued the unfortunate sufferer from its perilous situation.

We have been favoured by a correspondent with an account of the launch of a fine vessel, called the Stornaway, from the yard of Messrs. Hall, the eminent builders of Aberdeen, built for and commanded by Captain John Robertson, formerly of the John o'Gaunt, celebrated for his extraordinarily rapid passages from Liverpool to China (frequently performing them in from 90 to 95 days). The Stornaway has been built under the inspection of Lloyd's surveyor, overlooked by the experienced eye of the commander. She is composed of the very best materials; her length of keel is 140 feet, and 157 on deck, 28 feet beam, and about 18 feet depth of hold. Her tonnage is 530 tons new measurement, and 600 tons old. She is intended for the Bombay and China trade; and if she has anything like the success that attended her worthy commander on his former voyages, she will prove one of the fastest ships that ever sailed from the Thames.

An admirable portrait of Captain Sir Edward Parry, painted by Drummond in the early part of 1820, after Sir Edward's return from his first voyage of discovery, when he reached Melville Island, has been presented to the U.S. Institution by Mr. Barrow, who obtained it at a public auction. The picture is in excellent preservation, and an acquisition to the Institution.

The wire which has been recently laid across the channel between Dover and Cape Grinez has been broken, but measures are in course of preparation to effect the communication in a more substantial manner, and with less liability to accident. It is said that the former wire lay across the shoal called the Ridge, but we do not see what business it had there. The shortest distance would have been more eastward.

An iron lighthouse has just been finished at Birmingham for Middleton Point, Saugor Island, India.

A New Locomotive.—A new engine, made from plans of Messrs M'Conoch e and Claude, of this town, at the establishment of Forester and Co., was tried on Thursday last, on the Liverpool, Crosby, and Southport Railway. The principal improvements we understand to be the placing of inside cylinders behind the leading wheels, in connection with outside valve gearing and pumps, thus doing away entirely with the crowding together of this delicate and important part of the machinery underneath the boiler, as in the present engines, where it is all but inaccessible to the engineer and cleaner. The weight of the engine is about fifteen tons, of which nine tons are upon the driving and six tons on the leading wheels. On the trial trip she took a train of carriages from Waterloo to Southport with great velocity, and returned again in twenty minutes, being at the rates of 40½ miles an hour, including starting and stopping. At one part of the line, for five miles, the speed was about 60 miles an hour. The cost of the engine does not exceed £1900. Several scientific gentlemen and others connected with railways were present during the trial.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

Club for all Nations.—Yesterday afternoon a preliminary meeting of foreign merchants and shippers of the port of London was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, at which it was resolved that the removal of the commercial and shipping restrictions, and the great Exhibition of 1851, would naturally bring an immense number of foreign merchants to the metropolis, and it was therefore desirable as the means of facilitating intercourse between those gentlemen that a club of all nations should be established in London, to be provided, in addition to the usual club accommodations, with interpreters acquainted with all the language of the East and of Europe, guides and commissioners, and departments for information. A committee of gentlemen, merchants of London, was elected to carry out the undertaking.—*Daily News, October 18.*

Mutual Provident Societies. — I am glad to take the opportunity of copying here a small handbill put forth by the British Empire Mutual Assurance Company:—"*A penny a day.—What can I do with it?*—I. Are you about thirty years of age? Are you a married man? Have you some little ones dependent on your exertions? or, if not, have you a brother, a sister, a nephew, or a niece, to whom you would like to leave sixty pounds? The society will insure that sum when you die, whenever that may happen, upon payment of—a penny a day. II. Perhaps you have but one child, and that in its first year; you may secure to it forty-seven pounds to be paid at twenty-one years of age to begin business, or to begin housekeeping, for—a penny a day. III. You are labouring, it may be, in a profession which requires strength of body or vigour of mind, which it will not be pleasant to exert so fully after sixty years of age. You may have £131 15s. from the society on the day you complete your sixtieth year, to make the remainder of life comfortable, or an annuity of £12 10s. for life, beginning at that age, and all this for—a penny a day! IV Are you desirous to save a little money? You may have twenty-five pounds in twelve years and a half, with your money returnable with interest, if you want it before that time, by paying half-a-crown per month; or you may have twelve pounds ten shillings in seven years and a quarter for the same payment; and that is but—a penny a day!"—*Green's Lectures.*

The Sponge Trade of the Bahamas.—The rapid strides made in sponging within the Bahamas since the year 1847 appear almost incredible. Although the trade has been carried on for years, a Mr. Hayman was the first, we believe, who gave it an impetus. Since then others have embarked in it, and sponge has become one of our staple products. From Bay-street to Thompson's Folly vast quantities of sponge may be seen covering fences, yards, and house-tops, where it is left to dry, after being previously buried (in order to kill the zoophyte which inhabits it) and washed. It is afterwards divested of the fragments of rock which adhere to it, pressed, and packed in bales, averaging 300 lb. weight each, for the London market, where it is manufactured into cloth hats, &c., and converted to many useful purposes. We are informed that it has recently become the medium for applying poultices to wounds, instead of cloth. In order to give our readers an idea of the importance of the sponge trade, we have gathered the following statistics from a gentleman engaged in shipping large quantities:—From the 1st of January to 30th June of the present year there were exported nearly 1000 bales of sponge, of the value at least of 25 dollars each—25,000 dollars; on the 1st of January a very small stock of sponge was on hand, while on the 30th June every dealer in this article had a large stock; therefore, as it is a cash article, there must have been paid to the crews employed in this trade at least 40,000 dollars.—*Nassau (N.P.) Guardian, August 17.*

The "Euston Pavement."—The manner in which this paving is laid may be simply described. The ground is first removed to the depth of sixteen inches below the intended level of the pavement, the foundation being shaped to the convexity of the intended surface of the road. A layer of strong gravel, four inches thick, is then spread over the surface and compressed, by being rammed equally throughout, after which another layer of gravel, mixed with a small quantity of chalk, or hoggin, is laid on, for the purpose of giving elasticity to the bed, the ramming being continued as before. This is followed by the last layer, also four inches thick, of the same material, but of a finer quality, when the whole mass is compressed by the rammer into the smallest possible space. Thus the surface of the foundation is perfect, both in shape and solidity, in all its parts, and is ready to receive the pavement. The stones used are of Mount Sorrel granite, from three to four inches deep, three inches wide, and averaging four inches in length, neatly dressed and squared. These stones are laid in a bed of fine sand, one inch in depth, spread over the surface, and are carefully and closely jointed in the laying, so as not to allow any single stone to rock in its bed. The rammer is then applied over the whole, each stone receiving its blow in rotation, and this is repeated again and again, until no further impression can possibly be made upon it. The *maximum* cost of the Euston pavement is 12s. per superficial yard, including the foundation, and after deducting 3s. per yard, the value of the old stone, not claimed by the contractor, the net cost will be 9s. per superficial square yard, or about half the *minimum* cost of the large pavement. This system was brought under the notice of the Institution of Civil Engineers in February last, when several witnesses spoke strongly in its favour.—*The Builder.*

MARRIED.

By special license, at St. James's Church, Sydney, on Thursday, the 6th instant, by the Rev. R. Allwood, John Arthur Dodd, to Rachel Martha, second daughter of the late Mr. Charles Croaker, both of Sydney.

On Monday, the 3rd instant, at St. John's, Canbury, near Queanbeyan, by the Rev. G. E. Gregory, James, eldest son of Hannibal Hawkins M'Arthur, Esq., to Margaret Haldane, eldest daughter of Randal W. Callander, Esq., Robiesland, Lanark.

DIED.

At Melbourne, of scarlet fever, on the 23rd of March, aged one year and seven months, Catherine, daughter of Mr. M. O'Conner, formerly of this city.

PARRAMATTA.

CROWDED HOUSES NIGHTLY, AT

HENRY BURTON'S CIRCUS ROYAL, Mr. Curran's, Parramatta. Continued and rapturous applause from fashionable audiences, combining the *élite* of the vicinity. The first grand change of performances will take place This Evening, 8th March, and Monday Evening, 10th instant. First night of Holiday Romps; or, the Schoolmaster Abroad, Mr. Burton's classical Portraitures of the Grecian Statues. The black mare Beda. England, Ireland, and Scotland. Daring exploits by the renowned equestrienne, Madame Rosina. The grand Pony Races, with Lilliputian ponies and juvenile jockies, with other novelties, see the bills.

Admission—Boxes 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Arena, or standing place, 1s. each. Children under ten years half-price, to Boxes and Pit only. 4802

PARRAMATTA SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

A LECTURE will be delivered in the Court House, Parramatta, on Wednesday evening, March 12, 1851, by William Woolls, Esq.,

"On the Aqueducts, Reservoirs, and Cisterns, of the Ancients."

Members and their immediate families admitted on their cards. Strangers, on payment of sixpence each.

By order of the Committee of Management,

R. H. STATHAM,

4803 Honorary Secretary.

MEDICAL.

MR. D. STOLWORTHY, late of Singleton, Hunter's River, formerly Surgeon to the Surry and Southwark Opthalmic Infirmary, and Consulting Surgeon to the Southwark Lying-in Institution, London, begs to inform the inhabitants of Sydney that he has commenced the Practice of his Profession in this city, and may be consulted daily, at No. 49, Hunter-street. 4801

NOTICE TO SAILORS. — Divine Service will be held on board the frigate-ship Scotia, lying at the Circular Wharf, on Sabbath first (To-morrow), at half past 3 o'clock.

The Rev. L. E. Threlkeld, Minister of the Mariner's Church, will officiate. 4818

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Conducted according to the usage at Lloyd's, under the direction of a Committee of Underwriters.

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Portland Bay	2	China	2
Adelaide	1½	India	2
Launceston	¾	Manila	2
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Short ditto, ditto	10
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Broker.

January, 1851. 213

PRINCE ALBERT LODGE,

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GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS,

ENROLLED AGREEABLE TO LAW.

THE Brethren of the various Lodges, in connexion with the above Order, are particularly invited to attend at Mr. Adrain's, Johnson's Hotel, corner of Goulburn and George streets, on Tuesday, the 11th of March, at half-past seven P.M., for the purpose of assisting the Brethren of the Prince Albert Lodge in opening their new Room. Supper will be on the table at the close of the Lodge.

JOHN PARKINSON, N. G.

C. O. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

Sydney, March 8. 4823

BRAMBLETYE HOUSE,

ELIZABETH-STREET.

MESDAMES MINISS AND JONES beg to announce that the dancing classes will re-assemble *This Day* under the direction of Signor Carandini.

Visiting pupils admitted as usual. 4835

PUBLICANS' APPLICATINS FOR LICENSES, &c.

MR. DELOHERY, being no longer connected with the Sydney Police Office, has taken offices at Mr. M'Call's, Watchmaker, next door to Mr. Philip Hart's, and opposite the Old Burial Ground, in George-street, where he will be enabled to furnish and prepare all descriptions of Forms, such as applications for Publicans' and other Licenses, also Petitions, Memorials, or any other description of document requiring accuracy and precision in its preparation.

From Mr. Delohery's intimate knowledge for the last twenty years with the nature of these various Forms, &c., it will be needless for him to make further remarks than to state that should his friends kindly intrust him with the preparation, or furtherance of any business, they may rely upon their instructions being strictly and promptly attended to.

All applications for Publicans' Licenses must be lodged in the Police Office on or before Tuesday, the 25th of this present month of March, 1851.

N.B.—Special orders having been issued by the Government that no individual connected with the Police Office shall upon any account either directly or indirectly interfere in the preparation of any of the forms above alluded to, Mr. Delohery feels no delicacy in soliciting the patronage of all parties requiring the transaction of business of such nature; as well as of any other legitimate business coming within the scope of his abilities. 4900

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EXILES AND EXPIREES.

(From a Letter to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, by the Bishop of Melbourne.)

There is another branch of emigration which has, on account of its great practical importance both to the mother country and to this colony, occupied a large share of my attention, and on which I would now venture, although with some diffidence, to state the result of my observation. I allude to that of the exiles; convicts, either juvenile or of full age, who after punishment by solitary confinement or other prison discipline for a certain period in England, have been transported to this province and landed here with a full pardon, subject only to the condition that they shall not return to Europe. It was an object of the greatest interest to me when I arrived, to ascertain whether or not this system had produced the desired effect; whether those who were thus set free in a new world availed themselves of the opportunity for beginning to lead a new life, or returned again to their former evil courses, and became the bane of the community into which they had been introduced. My hopes were sanguine as to a favourable issue; and I was not at first disposed to credit the aspersions cast upon them by the townspeople and the colonial press. I hoped that when I went into the country, I should find the testimony of the settlers upon the other side. I lament however, to say, that this has not been the case. In all my journeys I have taken every opportunity of inquiring about them, and I have conversed with all sorts of persons upon the subject, those who have employed them, and others; and the opinion of all is the same, that they are the worst class, as a class, of the whole community. In this opinion I have been most reluctantly constrained to concur. The evidence against the system is, I am obliged to acknowledge, so strong that it has quite overthrown all my prepossessions in its favour. The province of Port Phillip, from its proximity to Van Diemen's Land, and to the middle district of New South Wales, has received, and still continues to receive, large importations of expirees, *i.e.* convicts whose term of transportation has expired. Such a class, it might be supposed, would prove most prejudicial to a young community; and undoubtedly it has proved so. But the evils resulting from the immigration of the expirees appear to have been far less than those which have been caused by the introduction of the exiles. By far the greater number of the notorious thieves and bad characters about the towns consist of the latter. The gaol is full of them; and they are supposed to be the actors in almost all the robberies which are so frequently perpetrated. My feeling now is so completely changed, that I should regard the arrival of a ship with convicts as even less mischievous than that of one with pardoned exiles. It is a matter of great practical interest to ascertain the cause of the total failure of the scheme, which was regarded with so much interest by every philanthropist, and which seemed in theory to be so plausible. I have often reflected upon the subject, and will briefly state the conclusion at which I have arrived; leaving my readers to form their own opinion of its correctness. It is to be remembered, that all the grown up exiles who have been sent from Pentonville,—I do not know exactly the system of the Institution for Juvenile Offenders at Parkhurst,—were subjected for a certain length of time to a peculiar prison discipline: the special characteristic of which was, that they should not have any communication with any one except the chaplain, nor read any book except the Bible; and that they were taken at once from prison and put on shipboard, where they were also kept under a strict discipline, until they were landed, *perfectly free*, in this province. Now the question is, whether the preparatory discipline which they had gone through was likely to produce in them a reformation of life; strengthen them to resist the temptations to which they would be exposed here; and make them to become good citizens. The more I have thought upon the subject, the more convinced I have become that, in respect to the great majority of cases, it must prove utterly inefficient for such a purpose. That it was a severe punishment I allow, and I have known a man to say that he would rather endure death than undergo it again; but that it has in general a reformatory influence I very much doubt; at least, that its influence is such as to justify the letting of a multitude of such men loose, without any further trial, in a country like this. In the solitude of their cells they were exposed to no temptations; the strength of the good resolutions which they might form was not in any way tested; they must perform their appointed work, whatever it might be; they were separated from the influence of evil companions, and, above all, they were not liable to be stimulated to crime by any intoxicating drink. But so soon as they were landed here, they were exposed again to all their former temptations at once. The love of idleness, the appetite for ardent spirits, all were likely to return upon them in their full force; and what was there to restrain them from the indulgence of all these? Nothing, unless indeed the Spirit of God had made His written word, and the ministry of His servants, effectual for their real conversion unto holiness. That this has been the case in some instances we may reasonably hope, but that it has been so in many, the experience, I believe, of all my brethren will compel them to doubt. Wherever it has not been, there is, I repeat, no effectual restraint upon the liberated prisoner. All who know any thing of human nature, know that a compulsory abstinence from any sinful indulgence, however long, so far from enabling a man to abstain when the temptation is again thrown in his way, usually increases his longing for it, and makes him give himself up to it more greedily than ever. And the argument, that there is no temptation to crime here, because there is abundance of labour and high wages, shows an entire ignorance of the prevailing causes of crime. Those causes are very seldom, if ever, the inability to obtain employment, and the low price of labour. They are almost invariably, habits of idleness, which make a man unwilling to work; and the use of intoxicating drink, which is always connected with those habits. Now, these are likely to prevail here, as much as in England; and they will produce the same effects. Moreover, if an exile resist the first temptation, and hire himself to one of the settlers in the bush, as several to my knowledge, and probably many, have done, what is his condition then? Instead of being constantly visited by a clergyman, he too probably never sees one. Instead of being obliged to attend Divine Service every Lord's day, he has seldom, if ever, the opportunity of doing so. He is usually destitute of all religious counsel and exhortation; and if he have any sense of religious obligation, he is left to cherish it by himself alone. What, I would ask, is more natural than that such a man, under such circumstances, if he be not fully established in the faith and really spiritually minded, should fall back into ungodliness, and so into intemperance, and thus return to his former criminal practices? This I believe to have been the case with a large proportion of these unhappy persons. I am truly sorry to give such an account of them but I feel myself bound to state what I am assured is the truth.

Value of a Padre's Blessing.—Some of the wealthiest of the clergy are the canons of St. John's, as the collegiate church was well endowed by the knights. One of the chapter was once wending his way to vespers, when, as he was toiling painfully up one of the streets of stairs leading to the church, he was accosted by a mendicant, who, in a low whining tone, besought his reverence to give him alms. The canon, who was not the most liberal of men, attempted to brush by, but in vain. "*Padre mio*," whined the beggar, "for the love of the Virgin, give me a shilling?" The canon gasped, threw up his eyes, and ejaculated, "Santa Maria!" with double emphasis. "Will you give me sixpence then?" rejoined the beggar. "Go along with you," said the canon. "A penny at least?" "No." "A farthing, perhaps." "Not a grain," testily replied the priest. The mendicant changed his ground. "Holy father, will you give me your blessing?" "Ah!" said the canon, brightening up, "that is another thing, kneel down, my son." "No," replied the beggar, "I will not; I asked you for a grain, and you refused me. Now if your blessing were worth a grain you would not bestow it, and so *Addio Padre mio*." —*Notes from Nineveh.*

LABOUR AND THE POOR.

(From the Morning Chronicle's Special Correspondent.)

The Staffordshire Potteries.

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The Pottery district is about ten miles long, and two or three broad, running north and south in the valley of the Trent, and consisting mainly of a chain of large villages, or small towns, or perhaps, to speak more correctly, neither villages nor towns in the ordinary acceptation of the terms, but straggling districts more or less built over—the streets here clustering thickly together—there spreading out in long arms, which just extend far enough to connect the main groups of buildings; the intervening patches of country sometimes consisting of pleasant fields and undulating pastures, sometimes chequered with isolated manufactories and detached rows of smoky houses, surrounded by plots of waste ground, heaped with cinders, scoriæ, and fragments of broken pots which have not stood the fire—the whole being diversified here and there by those black mounds and grimy buildings which denote that a coal shaft is sunk beneath them. The North Staffordshire Railway binds together the range of the Pottery towns like a thread stringing beads.

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The Pottery towns are Langton, or Lane-end, Stoke-upon-Trent, Hanley, Shelton, Fenton, Burslem, and Lunstal. The conjoined Stoke and Woolstanton district, which comprehends the greater portion of the Potteries, with a district not strictly belonging to them, is treated as a whole in the Registrar-General's Returns, so that there is no obvious way of ascertaining the separate rates of mortality and the separate educational condition of each individual township. By the general return, it would appear that the number of persons living in and about the Potteries to one death is about 38. The population of the double district in question in 1841 was 81,617. The number of illegitimate births in 1846 was 358. In the same year, out of 913 marriages, 461 men and 632 women—heavy proportions—signed with their marks.

There is little difference between the species of ware manufactured by the different pottery towns. In all of them all the branches of the art are more or less carried on. Langton, locally called Lane-end, was, until lately, to the same degree an exception to this rule; the coarser sorts of earthen and stone ware, manufactured in a great degree for the use of hawkers, and sold to them for ready money, having long been almost exclusively produced there; but of late years the finer branches of the trade have been carried on there, as well as the coarser departments. The tone of the population of Lane-end is somewhat behind that of the other pottery towns. The wages of the people are not materially lower, but the strongest local *patois*, the coarsest and roughest manners, and the lowest and most brutalizing amusements, such as dog and cock fighting, still linger in Lane-end to a greater degree, and with a firmer hold, than in the other districts. The locality is also more tinged with colliery population than any other in the Potteries, a circumstance amply sufficient, considering what Staffordshire coal mining and Staffordshire coal mines are, to account for the phenomenon in question.

Having thus briefly sketched the general appearance and most obvious physical characteristic of the Potteries, I proceeded to give an account in some detail of the various stages of the most interesting and beautiful manufacture carried on within them. The labour is essentially cleanly, and, in by far the greater portion of its processes, a healthy one. There is a quiet comfortable look about the majority of the rooms in which the work is carried on. The air smells fresh and pure, and even the furnaces are so constructed and managed, as to give out far less heat than the workmen in such kindred establishments, as glasshouses, for instance, are exposed to.

I now proceed to the first process, which consists of grinding and mixing the clayey and flinty ingredients which are to be worked up into stone ware. This clay is of different qualities, suited for coarse or fine pottery—for China or common ware. The inferior clay is found in Somersetshire and Devonshire, and is known generally as blue clay. The finer or China clay comes principally from Cornwall. In its dry state, when piled up before grinding and mixing, it exactly resembles whiting. The price of this article of raw material carries with it its exact quality, but it is now much cheaper than formerly. A ton of average purity may cost in the Potteries about £4 4s. Double the money used to be a common price. The task of mixing the different clays so as to produce ware of the exact degree of fineness requisite, is the first skilled labour performed. A personage called, from his grinding duties, a miller, is entrusted with the work. The clays are flung under his directions in proper quantities into great round tubs containing more or less water. In each of these tubs, a wheel—somewhat like a paddle working horizontally with floats, which in their revolutions graze the sides of the vessel, and are turned by steam—continually works, driving the clay and water round and round, and gradually reducing the mixture to an exquisitely fine pulp. More clay of proper degrees of coarseness is added generally once in about two hours. The miller is paid 1s. 8d. per ton, and he can generally prepare about seven tons a day. Out of these wages he pays the labourers requisite to assist him. With the clay, it is necessary that calcined flint and Cornwall stone—the latter a soft greyish friable mineral—should be mixed. The flint—a great deal of which comes from the Kentish coast, near the mouth of the Thames—is first calcined by means of slack coals. It is then pounded and finally ground. This last process is similar to the pulping operation undergone by the clay, and the same miller superintends both. The pounded fragments of flint are flung into capacious circular tubs, round which, as in the former case, revolve great horizontal paddle-wheels—what we may call the floats; consisting, however, in this instance, of ponderous square lumps of stone. The process of flint grinding takes about twenty-four hours, at the expiration of which the stone is reduced into powder as fine as snuff. The bottoms of the flint tubs are paved with stone. The miller makes the necessary changes in the quantity of water or mineral twice a day. The ordinary time which the steam-engine is kept going, is from seven o'clock in the morning until six o'clock at night. Sometimes a day and a fourth, and sometimes a day and a third, are worked; the hours being prolonged respectively until eight p.m. or nine p.m. The meal times are half an hour for breakfast and an hour for dinner. The appearance of the tubs is very much as though the arms of the revolving wheel where splashing through great cauldrons of blancmange and cream. Of course the steam engine does the actual work, the tubs being often left unattended for an hour together.

The flint and clay, having each been reduced to a fine pulp, have now to be run through silk sieves, so as to intercept the slightest impurities; the creamy mixtures, after straining through the silk filter, mingling in a common tank. The process is superintended by a man, with a boy to help him. The wages of the former are about 2s. 2d per day; hours from seven o'clock a.m. until eight o'clock p.m. The lad has about 4s. a week, and each receives extra pay for the extra time which they are sometimes called upon to work.

The raw mineral dough has now to undergo its first slack baking process. The old method—still occasionally practised in the manufacture of coarse ware—was to run it into tanks called air kilns, where, after being well stirred up and agitated, it was left to silth into the requisite consistency. Now, however, the process of evaporation is carried on by fire, in what is called a slip kiln. This is a great tank, paved with fire tiles, and with shallow furnaces running beneath. Here the liquid paste is kept at a perpetual slow simmer, until the moisture has evaporated, and left the white dough in due consistency. This process is generally accomplished in about two days. During the operation, reeking clouds of steam constantly ascend from the simmering tank, keeping the attendants in some potteries in a constant vapour bath. In the better ordered establishments, however, the roofs are raised so high, and are so well provided with the means of ventilation, that the great body of steam floats above the level of the attendants. There are generally two men to each slip kiln, each relieving the other in charge of the furnaces and the hot fluid. They are paid severally 1s. 8d. per ton for the clay paste which they produce, the quantity being generally about seven tons per week.

The next process is the squeezing of the paste or dough, in machines something like gigantic coffee-mills, so as to compress out of it any lurking bubbles of air, and finally to crush the mixture into one soft, lumpless, gritless mass. Each set of presses are fed and attended to by a man and a boy, who fling huge lumps of clay into the cone-shaped *hollow cylinders*. Powerful screws, fashioned somewhat on the Archimedian principle, revolve inside, and with a slow and steady certainty crush down the yielding clay, each branch of the screw receiving the substance from that above, and forcibly squeezing it further and further down towards the narrowest part of the cone, from which it emerges in a continuous square shaped flow, of the exact consistence and appearance of putty. The workman, provided with a small brass wire which passes through the solid clay almost as through water, cuts it into oblong blocks, each weighing about one hundred weight, and carries every block into an adjoining warehouse, from whence it is fetched to the workmen whose duty it is to mould the plastic material into shape. The presser makes from 20s. to 22s. per week.

We now come to the first of the plastic processes—that of making round cups or pots, and a beautiful one it is. Each "thrower," as the operator is called, is attended by a woman. He sits upon a stool placed upon a table, with his legs stretched out; and between them, fixed upon the top of a perpendicular spindle, there whirls rapidly round in vertical fashion, a circular platter of wood called a "throw block." This whirling platter is, of course, put in motion either by the hand, or by the steam-engine. The principle of the apparatus is exquisitely simple, and as old as pots themselves. The attendant female having broken off from the lump a little round ball of clay dough, hands it to the thrower who places it upon the centre of the revolving platter, urging with gentle and skilful pressure his thumb into the mass, which, impelled by this centrifugal force, and moulded at the same time by the guiding fingers of the operative, straightway assumes the form of a circular vessel within his grasp. If the phrase of an article rising up under the maker's hand can ever be literally applied, it is in this beautiful process of throwing pottery ware. Beneath the skilful fingers of the workman vessels of any shape, so long as the general form be circular, appear as if by magic from the little round dab of clay. The interior of the cup or pot is moulded by means of a thin piece of metal, the outline of which shapes the vessel into its required form, while the exact diameter necessary between the opposite rims is obtained by allowing the pot to whirl round until its extreme edge all but touches a guiding wand placed for the purpose. The operator keeps his hands constantly wet, so as to mould the clay with the least possible *friction*. He is skilful in giving the rims or edges of the basin either an overlapping or a bell-shaped form, as may be required; and by a rapid easy motion of the fingers produces the requisite indentations for the reception of spouts and handles. A good thrower in constant work earns considerable wages—the average may be between 30s. and 40s. a week. The woman who hands him the clay is called a "baller." She is paid about 8s. per week. In this, as in all the other skilled branches of the pottery trade, beginners serve an apprenticeship of seven years. The first year they are paid about 2s. per week, the second *from* 2s. 6d. to 3s., and then they are set to piece-work—a consummation which both they and their employers are generally anxious should arrive. Thenceforth until the expiration of their apprenticeship, they are paid *half* of the regular journeyman's prices. All the pottery which they spoil ere the attainment of requisite skill, they are obliged to work up again without any payment.

The thrower having detached the basin or cup from the wooden platter by means of a very thin iron hoop, it is carried away to the drying oven, there to acquire a certain degree of toughness, amounting to hardness, before the turner operates upon it. The ware comes into the hands of the latter functionary in what potters call a "green" state. The lathe of the turner works much in the same way as the throwing-block in the last described operation. The cup or basin is placed again upon a vertically revolving surface, fastened thereto by a few drops of adhesive liquid and then the turner applies his chisels just as his brethren do when operating upon wood. The requisite outside mouldings and scoopings are thus quickly and easily given to the vessel. Pottery turners work in large rooms down which there run large rows of lathes. Girls and boys are occupied in carrying the vessels from workman to workman. Turners are paid by the piece. A good hand can make his five shillings per day.

It will be obvious, that as yet, the pots are destitute of handles, or supposing them to be required, of spouts. The making and fixing on of these appurtenances constitute a separate branch of the trade. Both handles and spouts are formed in moulds. Each of the handles is made in one mould. The operator first rolls out and kneads the clay, gives it the required shape, and fixes it neatly to the cup with no other tools than his wet fingers, a drop of adhesive liquid, and a moist sponge. Spouts are cast in two pieces, joined and stuck on exactly in the same way. The apprentices in this branch are frequently employed in the fabrication of handles for little toy jugs. Journeymen will not find it difficult to earn a pound a week. The rooms, I may add, in which these processes are carried on, are uniformly warm, airy, and cheerful, and the work is light and clean.

Leaving the basins, cups, and teapots ready for the first burning, we will now turn a moment to the plate and dish makers. The plate is formed upon a mould, which whirls round, as in the throwing process. The dish being oblong, and frequently constructed with peculiarly rounded corners, requires a greater degree of skill to fashion it. The clay has in the first place to be batted and mashed so as to render it as plastic as possible when it reaches the hands of the workman. Two men and a boy frequently work at dishmaking together. The boy kneads and mashes the clay, the first workman rolls it out, exactly as a housewife would the cover of a pie, and hands it to his comrade, who proceeds to give the smooth layer of clay paste its requisite form. To accomplish this, he places the plastic substance upon a mould made of plaster of Paris which forms the inside of the dish, and then, giving the mould, which revolves upon a pivot, a series of twirls round, and working the clay at the same time by corresponding jerks of the wrist, he brings the ductile material into a smooth layer exactly corresponding in every respect to the mould beneath. Both are then removed to the drying-oven, half an hour's exposure in which causes the clay to separate readily from the plaster. A good hand at dishmaking will earn from 30s. to 35s. per week. The apprentices are usually set, at the commencement of their labours, to the easier task of plate making. After the expiration of about three years, as in other branches of the trade, they are employed by the piece, receiving half the amount of journeymen's wages.

No jugs vessels, not round, can of course come under the hands of either thrower or turner. They are therefore cast in moulds in different pieces, and put together with adhesive liquid so delicately that the mark of the junction can hardly be perceived. A great number of ornamental jugs and vases are thus constructed, the handles, when wanted, being attached to them in the manner already described. The moulders earn from 25s. to 30s. per week.

The next process is the hardening one—of the first or biscuit firing. I have described the outward appearance of the pottery furnaces as that of huge brick beehives. Their internal construction is peculiar. The hive-shaped structure is merely a sort of case built round the real furnace, leaving some four or five feet between them. This case is called an "ovel." It serves to protect the furnace from irregular draughts, which would cause varying degrees of heat, and so spoil the "baking." The ware to be burnt is put into round earthenware tubs, somewhat of the shape of foot-pans, called "saggars"—a word said to be a corruption of "safeguards." These saggars are piled up one above the other in great pillars, reaching to the mouth of the furnace, and smeared with clay at the joints, so as to keep the smoke and soot from the ware inside. The fuel is then kindled beneath them and the baking commences. The furnace is attended to by a principal fireman, who is responsible for the proper burning of the ware, and who employs his own assistants. When in good work the former can get upwards of £2 a week. Two men can attend to a furnace in operation, but five or six are employed to set and draw it. The ware continues exposed to a white heat for about 48 or 50 hours. The first night, one man only is required to feed the furnace—the fireman and his assistant are both on duty during the second. While the baking is going on the men generally sleep at the works, and in their clothes, lying down in the most comfortable corners they can find. From time to time the fireman draws a pot to see how the oven is getting on. Of course the entire pile of crockery is at a bright white heat. The fireman's assistant or stoker earns 12s. or 14s. per week.

As soon as the ware is burnt sufficiently hard, the fires are allowed to die out, and the furnace is drawn. The crockery is then in the state of biscuit ware—perfectly white and hard, but still rough and unglazed. It is then transferred to the hands of the "dipper," a workman who performs by far the most unhealthy duty of any connected with pottery labours. To give crockery its glaze it is dipped in a solution, the ingredients of which are various, but the basis of which is white lead. The dipper stands over a tub full of this deleterious wash. He is attended by two boys, the business of one of whom is to take up each article singly as it comes cooled from the furnace and toss it into the tub. Here the dipper catches it, gives it a plunge into the mixture, and flings it to the second boy, whose duty it is to stack up the dipped utensils in readiness for the glossing over, which fixes and dries the wash. Sometimes the dipper works with his mouth covered, so as to prevent him from inhaling the vapour rising from the constantly agitated mixture. In some potteries, too, the proprietors furnish a species of smock-frock, which envelopes the whole person, and prevents the clothes from being splashed by the deleterious mixture. The diseases, if they take a constitutional form, arising from this work are similar to those common with house-painters, but the dippers are in general locally affected. The hands which are almost constantly immersed in the wash, suffer; the fingers being often distorted and paralysed, and the fore-arm becoming more or less affected. This state of things is sometimes produced in two or three years. Sometimes a man will work at the diptub all his life with apparent impunity. The poison affects different constitutions in different ways; but a great deal depends upon strict cleanliness, upon careful washing of the hands, and using means to remove any deposit which may gather under the nails as soon as a man's work is over. Many of the dippers, I am told, are very careless in this respect, and suffer accordingly. The fumes of the white lead, if they act constitutionally, are peculiarly apt to disorder the digestive system, and produce a long train of dyspeptic symptoms. The wages earned by the dipper run as his high as £2 2s. per week. The boys are paid 4s. each.

The glazing qualities imparted by the white lead have now to be fixed by the agency of fire, and the ware, for this purpose, is removed to the glossing oven. Here it remains for about twenty-four hours, subjected to a more moderate degree of heat than that which it has already undergone. Each set of these furnaces and ovens is attended by a fireman and his assistant, who earn about the same amount of wages as those paid for superintending the previous baking.

The ware is now—supposing it to be the finer sort, china or porcelain—ready for the hands of the painters, who trace upon it those bright and beautiful blazonings, the execution of which requires a trained and steady hand and an artistic eye. The painters are both men and women. They work in large *ateliers*, usually oppressive with the strong smell of spirits of turpentine and spirits of tar, with which the pigments are mixed. These artist-operatives find their own brushes and pencils, the paint is provided. They work at long benches. The article to be painted is held in the left hand, and steadied against the bench and upon the edge of a flat piece of wood propelling at right angles from it. Along this the painter lays his right arm, the support rendering it perfectly steady while he uses the brush, turning at the same time, with his left hand, the article which he is ornamenting, so as to subject every part to the process. Sometimes the pattern is already traced in relief upon the cup or vase, in which case the task of colouring it is simple; but frequently the painter is required to form the outline as well as to supply the filling-up of the design. The patterns principally painted are flowers and leaves, disposed in many flourishes round the moulded *forms* of the vessels. Artistic skill, in the higher sense of the term, is of course rarely required. The operation requires rather knack than art. To make a good china painter, however, a man must be endowed with an eye susceptible of the grace of form and the harmony of colour, and he must possess a hand skilled in the necessary manipulation and perfectly steady. The circles formed outside and round the rims of vessels, are traced with beautiful steadiness of finger and brush. The apprentices in this branch of the business are frequently employed in painting toy tea and dinner sets for children. Painting is at present in a somewhat slack condition in the potteries, the public taste having, as I was informed, for some time back run upon articles distinguished by beauty of form, rather than by brilliancy *of* coloured adornment. As a general rule, the most skilled work of this kind is performed by men, who earn wages ranging from 20s. to 50s. per week. Very few, however, are employed at the latter rate—I was informed that the average might be about 30s. The women earn from 9s to 12s. weekly. The emblazonment of china and porcelain is an occupation well suited to develop anything like artistic talent amongst those who pursue it. I have accordingly not been surprised to see sundry very fair copies of well known paintings produced by persons earning their living by tracing glitter adornments on cups and vases. Several of our principal steel engravers were, I believe, brought up as china and porcelain painters.

The ware, gorgeous from the hands of the colourist, has now to undergo a third baking, called the "enamel firing," the effect of which is to fix the paint in the substance of the vessels. The enamel-oven remains lighted only about eight hours, at the expiration of which, if there be gold, as there generally is, traced, in the design, the ware is handed over to the burnishers. When they receive it, the gold lines are dim and pale and blurred-looking. It is, therefore, their duty, by friction with agate and bloodstone, to burnish up and bring out in all their glittering richness, the gilded blazonries. The burnishers frequently work in in the *same* room with the painters. They are mostly young women. When the china comes from their hands, it is ready for the warehouse. The burnishers earn about as much as the female painters.

The three last processes described, pertain only to the fine and most expensive species of pottery. The vast mass of ware, after coming from the biscuit furnace, undergoes quite a different set of operations, the designs wherewith it is adorned being printed or stamped instead of painted. The printing process is an ingenious and interesting one. Each set of workpeople consists of one man (the copper-plate printer), two women, and a little girl. Part of the operation is similar to ordinary copper-plate or steel-plate working. The printer stands between his press and a little stove. On the former, he heats the plate engraved with the design or pattern, then spreads his colours upon it—these last being made up with strong spirits of tar—wipes clean the level surface of the plate, and in the usual way takes off an impression upon thin tissue paper, previously dipped in a strong adhesive solution. The design is then handed to the little girl, who dexterously cuts away the superfluous paper—not trenching however, upon the blanks in the interstices of the pattern—and then hands the latter to one of the women, who immediately applies it to the cup or vessel to be ornamented. The adhesive mixture causes the paper to stick, and it is briskly rubbed and smoothed with a hard roll of flannel, to one end of which the operator presses her shoulder. After being allowed to remain for a few minutes, the cup is flung into a vessel of hot water. The paper instantly peels off, leaving the impression with which it was engraved stamped clearly upon the ware. The work of "transferring," as it is called, is the hardest which devolves upon women in the range of pottery manufacture. The set of operatives whom I have described, generally work in a sort of partnership. The articles printed are usually paid for at the rate of 6d. a dozen. Of this the copper-plate printers have 5½d., and the transferring girls ½d. One printer with his coadjutors will produce from 80 to 100 dozens per week. The little girl who cuts, earns about 2s. a week. After the biscuit ware has been printed, it is transferred to the dipper, and from him to the glossing-oven, from whence it emerges hard and glass-like, the colours shining through a coat of transparent glaze.

The New Vice-Chancellor.—We believe we are not premature in announcing that the vacant office of Vice-Chancellor has been conferred on Baron Rolfe. With respect to the two vice-chancellorships, it is to be observed that the statute 5 Vict. c. 5, s. 10, under which the two last Vice-Chancellors were appointed, provides, that upon a vacancy occurring in the office of the Vice-Chancellor first appointed, it shall be filled up; but that in the case of one the second one appointed, it shall not be filled up. Independently, therefore, of the question of any further necessity for two Vice-Chancellors, as the law stands, one appointment only can now be made. The question of continuing three Vice Chancellors is one altogether for the legislature; but we believe no proposal to that effect will be made by the Government, the pressure of equity business, which called for an increase in the number of the Judges of the Court of Chancery at the time of the passing of the Act, having very materially diminished.—*Globe*.

Locks and Keys.—A most complete series of locks was constructed, some years ago, by the late Mr. Chubb, for the Westminster Bridewell. It consists of about eleven hundred locks, forming one series, with keys for the master, sub-master, and warders. At any time the governor has the power of stopping out the under keys, and in case of any surreptitious attempt being made to open a lock, and the detector being thrown, none of the under keys will regulate it, but the governor must be made acquainted with the circumstance, as he alone has the power, with his key, to replace the lock in its original state. These locks, although they have been in constant wear for sixteen years, are still in perfect condition. • • • • It was a well known fact, that an unsuccessful attempt to rob a bank was scarcely ever heard of, the anticipated booty being so considerable, that the burglars could afford to spend considerable time in devising complete and effective plans. Indeed, they frequently spent months in examining the locality, and in obtaining information, when if no chance of success appeared, the enterprise was quietly abandoned. In many country banks, great carelessness was shown, both in regard to the quality of the locks, and in the custody of the keys. A good plan, sometimes adopted, was to have a bolt extending from a room on the second or third story, which, after traversing the back of the iron door of the strong room, was let into a socket in the top, and sometimes down into the bottom cill of the door; in some cases, the room fixed upon was the bedroom of the manager, so that the bolt could only be raised, or lowered, with his knowledge. Another plan was to have a dry well beneath the floor of the basement, into which the safe was lowered every night, the greatest care being taken to guard against damp. No one lock should be depended on, but security should be obtained by having three or four locks of different combinations. It must also be borne in mind, that fire-proof safes and chests were required to preserve books, documents, and money, as much from fire as from thieves. Many safes which were sold as fire-resisting were made of the thinnest plate iron, so that they would of course be crushed, and the contents destroyed in case of timbers or brickwork falling upon them. They should consist of a double casing of strong wrought iron—the intermediate space being filled with a good non conducting substance; bolts should shoot out from all sides of the door, so that if the whole building fell, the iron safe would not be injured either by the heat or by the fall of the materials. • • • The manufacture of locks and keys is carried on, principally, at Wolverhampton, and the adjacent towns in Staffordshire, as well as in Birmingham and in London, and gives employment to thousands of persons. Besides the home consumption, a large export trade is also carried on; and it is gratifying to know, that the use of the best locks, on which a great amount of labour is expended, is increasing, whilst greater attention has lately been paid to the style and character of the ornamental parts of both locks and keys. It is to be hoped that, in the Great Exhibition of Manufactures in 1851, the lock makers of England will enter into a generous rivalry with those of other nations, and, by combining correct and elegant forms, with the application of their undoubted ingenuity and excellent workmanship, will produce such specimens as shall be unequalled by the rest of the world.—*From a paper read by Mr. Chubb, at the Institution of Civil Engineers.*

The Hat Trade.—The hat manufactories of London are to be found in the district to the left of the Blackfriars Road (as the bridge is crossed from the Middlesex side), stretching towards and beyond the Southwark bridge-road to the High street, Borough, and to Tooley-street. There are, moreover, no inconsiderable number of hat factories in Bermondsey. Hat making is almost entirely confined to the Surrey side of the Thames, and until within the last twenty years, or thereabouts, it was carried on chiefly in Bermondsey. In Bermondsey, however, there are still many large hatteries; one of them, the property of a wealthy Quaker firm, ranks among the largest in London, rarely employing in the slackest seasons, fewer than 90 or 100 men, and sometimes as many as 300, with, of course, a proportionate number of the women who are employed in the trade. Although hat making has experienced a migration, the tradesmen who supply the hatters with the materials of manufacture are still more thickly congregated in Bermondsey than elsewhere. These tradesmen comprise wool-staplers, hat-furriers, hat-curriers, hat-block makers, hat-druggists, hat-dyers, hat-lining makers, hat bow-string makers, hat-trimming and buckle makers, hat calico makers, hat-box makers, hat-silk shag makers, and hat-brush makers. The hat furriery business, as regards beaver skins, is now little more than a twentieth of what it was twelve years ago. The hat furriers remove the fur of the beaver, the hare, or the rabbit from the skin—which, when thus denuded, it is called a pelt—and they prepare this fur for the use of the hatter. An intelligent man calculated that from fifteen to twenty years ago, and for some years preceding, four millions of beavers were killed annually for the supply of the hat makers of the United Kingdom. The estimated yearly value of the hat trade (exclusive of straw hats or cloth caps) has been stated at £3,000,000. "In 1836," says Mr. M'Culloch, "53,849 dozen hats were exported, of the real or declared value of £148,282; but in 1841, the exports only amounted to 22,522 dozen, of the value of £81,583; the falling off having been principally in the exports to the West Indies and Brazil."

A Sensible Cook.—At a recent meeting of one of the clubs at Paris, a violent democrat declaimed, amidst the applause of his *hearers*, against the evils of property and the injustice of landlords, and urged confiscation. He was succeeded by a cook, who manfully stated his disinclination to concur in the recommendation of the orator. He endeavoured to show that the sweeping charge against landlords was unjust, that there were many good as well as bad, and that it would be unfair to include all in one condemnation. "But let us," he added, "take another view of the case. If you confiscate their property, and give it to others, what advantage would result? I, for example, am cook to a gentleman, who, until the late revolution, held the rank of Duke. He is a kind man, and liberal to those who serve him. I receive from him good wages, and I give him in return good dinners. We are mutually satisfied. Reverse the order of things! I should be sorry, gentlemen, to invite you to dinners of his cooking."

TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY.

Sydney, 5th March, 1851.

SIR,—It being indispensably necessary that steps should be immediately taken to devise means to provide for this country's increasing demand for labour, (the Land Fund *as at present administered* being quite inadequate for this purpose), and it appearing that funds in aid of this demand must now be raised among the colonists themselves, it has been thought expedient that a General Meeting of Employers should be called on Thursday, the 27th instant, at the Royal Hotel, to take the whole of this question into its consideration, and to recommend to the Legislature such course of action as may be acceptable to the employers of labour generally. We therefore request you will have the goodness to convene such meeting

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

Edwin Hickey	Thomas S. Mort
R. J. Want	Edward Cox
Adolphus W. Young	J. Eales
W. W. Billyard	A. Mosman
J. C. M'Laren	Chas. E. Langley
Alexander Campbell	Robert Sparrow
Smith, Campbell, and Co.	B. Doyle
	C. E. Doyle
Thomas Breillat	F. M. Doyle
Wm. Dumaresq	Andrew Doyle
W. T. Cape	William Strathdee
Henry Fisher	Joseph Smith
Robert Scott Ross	Clark Irving
L. Samuel	R. M. Robey
Samuel Peek	Geo. Rees
F. H. Bettington	John Inches
T. W. Smart	William Hindson
R. Campbell	H. Ferris
Robert How	Wm. Grahame
Oswald Bloxsome	Ward Stephens
D. Larnach	W. Uhr
J. Norton	Alex. Hamilton
Charles Cowper	James B Reid
John Gilchrist	George Curtis
Gilchrist and Alexander	George Rowley
	Richard Old
R. Mansfield	John Mather
William Macleay	Edward Knox

Town Hall, Sydney, 6th March, 1851.

Gentlemen,—In compliance with the above requisition, I hereby convene a General Meeting of the Employers of Labour, to be holden at the Royal Hotel, on Thursday, the 27th instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose therein mentioned.

I have the honour, to be, Gentlemen,

W. THURLOW, Mayor.

To Thomas S. Mort, and Edwin Hickey, Esqrs., and the other gentlemen signing the above requisition. 4757

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

AT a preliminary Meeting of the Inhabitants of Macquarie Ward, convened by public advertisement, and held at the Royal Hotel, on Wednesday evening, the 5th instant,

Daniel Cooper, Esq., M.L.C., in the Chair.

The object of the Australian Society in proposing the Industrial Exhibition having been explained by Dr. Douglass, one of the Honorary Secretaries, the following Resolutions were unanimously carried:—

Proposed by Mr. P. N. Russell, George-street; seconded by Mr. Martyn, Pitt-street.

1. That this meeting fully recognise the vital importance and benefit to the country, of the Colonial Industrial Exhibition, and pledge themselves to take every means in their power to promote its success.

Proposed by Mr. A. Fairfax, George-street; seconded by Mr. E. M'Encroe.

2. That the following gentlemen be requested to procure subscriptions throughout the Ward, in furtherance of this object, and that the names of all contributors be inserted from time to time in one or other of the public journals.—Names of Committee: Daniel Cooper, Esq., M.L.C., Messrs. A. Fairfax, Martyn, Hale, J. Moore, Edward M'Encroe, Coveny, M'Gruffin, Russell, Hall, W. G. Moore, Wilson, M'Donald, Ferris, Moffitt, Peek, Egan, Long.

Proposed by Mr. Thomas Hall, seconded by Mr. P. N. Russell.

3. That the names of gentlemen of the Ward Committee, who are to accompany the Collector, be published, with the names of the particular streets they are to call at, viz.:—

George-street—D. Cooper, Esq., M.L.C., and Mr. A. Fairfax

Pitt and King streets—Messrs. Hale and Martyn

Castlereagh-street East—Mr. Jeremiah Moore

Ditto ditto West—Mr. Edward M'Encroe

Market-street—Messrs. Coveny and M'Gruffin

Bathurst-street—Mr. P. N. Russell

Elizabeth-street and Burdekin-terrace—Mr. Hall and Mr. W. G. Moore

Park-street—Mr. Wilson

Liverpool-street—Messrs. M'Donald and Hale

The meeting, which was highly influential, entered warmly into the objects of the Exhibition, and expressed their determination to exert themselves vigorously to carry out so patriotic a design. Many pertinent and valuable remarks were made by several gentlemen, and the meeting adjourned to Monday evening, the 17th current, at 8 p.m. 4746

NOTICE.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

THE SENATE of the University of Sydney being desirous of obtaining a Device for a Corporate Seal, have resolved upon offering premiums of £5, £3, and £2, respectively, for the three best designs that may be submitted to them.

Persons desirous of competing for the above, may apply for further information to the Vice Provost.

CHARLES NICHOLSON,

Vice Provost.

Sydney, March 6. 4731

Commissariat, New South Wales,

Sydney, 4th March, 1851.

TENDERS, *in duplicate*, will be received by the undersigned, until noon, on Thursday, the 27th instant, for the supply of Straw, and Birch or Heath Brooms, for "Ordnance Barrack Service," from the 1st April, 1851, to the 31st March, 1852, at the undermentioned stations, viz.:—

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Parties tendering will be required to name *two persons as securities*, to the amount of £25, for the due performance of the contract. All information to be obtained on application to Ordnance Department at Sydney, and Barrack Sergeant at Melbourne.

T. W. RAMSAY,

4577 Dep. Com. Gen.

JUST PUBLISHED,

Price 5s.,

FORD'S SYDNEY COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY,

COMPRISING,

BESIDES A STREET KEY AND DISTRICT REGISTER, AN

ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT OF UPWARDS OF 6000 NAMES:

Also,

A LARGE AMOUNT OF VALUABLE COMMERCIAL INFORMATION, CONSISTING OF

All the offices of the Colonial Government—Foreign Consuls—Banks—Insurance Companies—Railway Company—Building Societies—Australian Subscription Library—Australian Museum—Australian Trust Company—Australian Sugar Company—Australian Botanical and Horticultural Society—Benevolent Asylum—Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary — Sydney Female Refuge — Sydney Dorcas Society—British and Foreign Bible Society—Australian Religious Tract Society—Church of England Lay Association — Diocesan Committee — Australian Board of Missions—Australian Society—Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts—City Council—Duties—Bonded Stores—Coaches—Steamers—Magistrates of the Territory—The Australian Club, &c., &c., &c.

W. AND F. FORD,

Proprietors and Publishers,

554, George-street.

TO BE HAD ALSO OF

Mr. Moffitt, and Mr. Britten, Pitt-street; Mr. Sands, and Mr. Piddington, George-street; and Messrs. Kern and Mader, Hunter-street. 4595

PARRAMATTA.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 8.

Sixth appearance of Mademoiselle Louise.

FIRST NIGHT OF THE MARBLE LOVER.

ANOTHER TREAT!!

Unparalleled success and crowded Houses, at

MALCOM'S

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS,

CURRENCY LASS,

Church-street, Parramatta.

Mr. Malcom begs to intimate to the inhabitants of Parramatta, and its environs, that his Circus at Parramatta has undergone extensive alterations, being newly roofed, and made warm and comfortable. Mr. Malcom, ever anxious to please and cater for his friends and the public, has taken care to secure the most talented Artists in this and the sister colonies, whose successive appearance will always keep novelty on tip-toe, and will enable him to defy all competition.

The evening's entertainments will commence with an act of Horsemanship, entitled the DRUNKEN HUSSAR, by Mr. Williams.

To be followed by an Equestrian Ballet Act, entitled LITTLE BO-PEEP, by Mr. Jones and Master Bird.

After which, the celebrated Arab mare May Fairy will go through her astonishing and unrivalled tests of Training, attended by Mdlle. Louise.

To be succeeded by the BUY-A-BROOM GIRL, on Stilts, Master Bird.

An interval of fifteen minutes.

PART SECOND.

Mdle. Louise, the celebrated Equestrienne, will make her sixth appearance in a rural act of Equestrianism, entitled the SWISS MILK-MAID, attended by Mr. Jones.

After which, Mr. Clark, the celebrated Slack Rope Vaulter, will appear in one of his Aerial Flights, surrounded by fireworks, and taking up young Joey with his teeth.

To be succeeded by a daring act of Horsemanship, which elicited so much applause on its first representation in Sydney, entitled the AFRICAN SLAVE UNFETTERED, in the course of which that daring rider, Mr. Jones, will play the bones and cymbals.

The whole to conclude with a Ballet Comique entitled LA STATUE BLANCHE, or, THE MARBLE LOVER: Old Gourmand, a miser, Mr. Random; Lavinia, his daughter, Miss Annandale; Jacques, a confidential, Mr. Jones; Henri Duprat, in the service of old Gourmand, and in love with his daughter, Mr. Raymond; Le Chevalier de Lovely, Mr. Feuillade; Le Vernier, a sculptor, Mr. Williams; Gascon and Darville, his men, Messrs. Clark and Albry.

Riding Master, Mr. Jones; Ring and Ballet Master, Mr. Raymond; Clowns, Messrs Random and Albry; Stud Master, Mr. Feuillade; Equerry to the establishment, Mr. James, Admission—Reserved seats, 2s; Arena, 1s.; Half-price to Boxes and Pit at nine o'clock; children under twelve, half-price. Carriages will be in attendance at the Hotel at eleven o'clock. Doors open at half past seven, and the performances to commence at eight precisely. 4773

THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

PITT-STREET NORTH,

(Late Gill's Hotel.)

Trustees.

Gilbert Elliott, Esq.

W. H. Kerr, Esq.

T. S. Mort, Esq.

Directors.

Thomas Holt, Jun., Esq., Chairman.

M. E. Murnin, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

F. Ebsworth, Esq. | John Fairfax, Esq.

W. H. Christie, Esq. | Arthur Savage, Esq.

MOST OF THE CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS IN THE COUNTRY TOWNS ARE APPOINTED AGENTS.

The business of this Company is threefold.

1st. LIFE INSURANCE, which enables persons to provide for the widowed, orphans, or others, at their decease.

2nd. DEFERRED ANNUITIES, which enables persons to secure for themselves, or their nominees, an independence in their old age, by means of an annuity punctually paid as long as they may live.

3rd. ENDOWMENTS for children, payable at the ages of 14, 20, and 21, to enable persons to provide for the education and establishment in life of their children.

INSURANCE BRANCH.

BY the payment of a small annual Subscription a person is enabled to provide for his family at his death as securely as if he left them houses or land. Life Assurance has become almost universal in Great Britain, and numerous families are constantly being saved from absolute ruin by the forethought and providence of their parents in insuring their lives.

ANNUITY BRANCH.

Deferred Annuities, or Annuities payable in old age, are purchased by small contributions, payable monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or annually. They are eminently calculated for this colony, where all classes are enabled to save a little from their incomes, beyond providing themselves with a liberal provision for the present time. *Through the instrumentality of this Society, these Annuities, and the Subscriptions for them, are protected by Act of Council*, 14 *Victoria*, No. 11, *from being levied upon by the Judgment of any Courts of Law in the Colony, and are therefore equivalent to Government Pensions*,—thus enabling the provident man to make the declining years of his life comfortable, by laying aside in his youth a small portion of his income.

ENDOWMENT BRANCH.

Endowments, or sums payable to persons at the age of 14, 20, and 21, are purchased in the same way as Deferred Annuities. These are very desirable for parents, whose limited incomes prevent them securing sufficient to set their children out in life, or to educate them at the proposed University, or other superior schools.

Females, whether married or single, are eligible for any of the above branches.

The profits are to be divided among the members every five years.

Forms of proposal, and all information, may be obtained at the offices of the Society from 10 to 4 daily.

WILLIAM PERRY,

5576 Secretary.

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

GREAT EXHIBITION ALMANAC for 1851.—Containing a View of the Building erecting in Hyde Park, and a full account of every particular connected with the same, in ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN; also how to visit in six days the whole of the Gratuitous Exhibitions in London, and its principal Squares, Streets, Churches, Monuments, Markets, &c.; with the Cab Fares, and every other necessary information. Published by Ross and Sons, 119 and 120, Bishopsgate-street, London, the celebrated Perruquiers, Perfumers, Hair Cutters, Hair Dyers, and General Agents, who undertake to execute on commission orders for every description of goods for all parts of the world. Ross and Sons also solicit the attention of persons residing abroad to the articles of their own manufacture: consisting of British and Foreign Perfumery (they having an establishment in France), every kind of Soap, Brushes, Dressing Cases, Strops, and Cutlery, including their "Registered Guard Razor," which prevents the possibility of any one cutting himself while shaving, Artrapilatory for dying the hair of any required shade, and their unrivalled assortment of Ornamental Hair of all kinds for both ladies and gentlemen. Any orders received by them promptly attended to, and if of £20 value and upwards will be executed at the wholesale price, but a remittance with it indispensable, and they undertake that nothing but first-class goods shall be sent, for which their name is a sufficient guarantee, having been established nearly a century. Price of the Almanac 6d., with the usual allowance to the trade; to be had by order of all booksellers and newsvendors throughout the world. Address—Ross and Sons, 119 and 120, Bishopsgate-street, London. 51

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE Board of Directors of this Bank having in view the creation of new shares, for allotment at Port Phillip and Moreton Bay, and it being required by the Deed of Settlement that the original capital should first be paid in full before the creation of such shares, notice is hereby given that voluntary payments on account of the original capital will be received, and will bear interest from the date of the receipt thereof.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. BAILLIE, Secretary.
Bank of New South Wales.
Sydney, January 31. 2401

NORRIE'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT ROOMS,
170, PITT-STREET.

"Secure the *shadow* ere the *substance* fade."
The light of heaven the pencil,
Nature the artist.

PORTRAITS executed in all weathers, with the latest improvements in colour, from nine till four daily. Considerable attention has been paid to obtain the most equal distribution of light, so as to enable the eyes of the sitter, however delicate, to look at the required object (which occupies an inconceivably short space of time) with the greatest ease and comfort, while the light and shade of the picture is rendered exquisitely perfect. It is necessary to observe that for all objects which require a high degree of finish in the details, the pictures on paper will never be able to support a comparison with those on the metallic plates used by the proprietor. The fibrous texture of the paper will always be an insurmountable obstacle to perfection in reproductions of this nature—also the very great risk which paper processes incur of being damaged by the slightest causes. 1907

MEDICAL GALVANISM.

MR. NORRIE operates daily in all cases requiring the scientific administration of Medical Galvanism. The following are a few of the Diseases in which the judicious application of this most powerful agent will be found of the greatest benefit:—In Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Tic Doloreux, Asthma, Deafness, Liver Complaints, Constipation, Indigestion, Epilepsy, Hysteria, all nervous affections, and a variety of cases arising from an imperfect action of the secretions. Medical men and patients residing in the country can be supplied with the most improved Instruments, lately received, together with full instructions for use.

Patients are operated on after four in the afternoon. Fees payable in advance. Time occupied from half an hour to an hour daily, or thrice a week, as circumstances require.

170, Pitt-street,
Adjoining Dr. Ross' Chapel. 372

SLY'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,
NO. 194. PITT-STREET.

MR. JOSEPH SLY having now completed and opened his new warerooms, invites his old customers and the public generally, to inspect the cabinet furniture of every description now manufactured by him, and which he can warrant to be of the best material and workmanship.

Mr. Sly can supply the Trade with hair cloth and chair web, by the piece or yard. 10879

CABINET FURNITURE OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,
FOR SALE AT HUNT'S WAREROOMS, JAMISON-STREET.

C. N. HUNT having made a considerable addition to his Warerooms, solicits the attention of parties furnishing to his extensive Stock, consisting of sideboards, dining tables, and easy chairs of every variety. Also—loo, card, occasional and fancy tables, ottomans, drawing-room chairs and lounges, of elegant and easy forms. In the manufacture of the above great attention has been paid to the quality as well as price.

CABIN FURNITURE bought, sold, and exchanged; and ship cabins fitted up on the shortest notice.

Floor Cloth for large rooms, passages, and counter tops, &c.

Horse hair mattresses and English feather pillows made to order.

Parties about to furnish will find that they can do so, stylishly, reasonably, and well, at
7368 HUNT'S, IN JAMISON-STREET.

IRONMONGERY, BAR IRON, EARTHENWARE, GLASS, AND DRUG STORES,
437, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

NO eligible offer having been made for the purchase of his Stock, the undersigned has decided to keep open this establishment a few months longer, with the determination of reducing his prices so low as to ensure a speedy disposal of the same. The Trade, Shippers, Country Storekeepers, and parties furnishing, will find the present a very favourable opportunity for obtaining cheap supplies. A liberal credit given to responsible parties.
3613 R. M. ROBEY.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.

PARTIES about to marry, and respectable families furnishing, are respectfully invited to inspect the well-manufactured Stock of UPHOLSTERY AND CABINET FURNITURE, combining taste, economy, and durability, upon the premises of

J. SKERRITT,
O'Connell-street, Corner of Hunter-street,

Whose long experience, both in England and in this Colony, enables him to sell the most seasoned and warranted articles, with all the elegancies of modern taste, at moderate remunerating prices.

Ladies' Fancy Work elegantly and moderately made up.

Mattresses and Palliasses constantly on hand, and made to order.

NOTE—SKERRITT'S,
O'Connell-street, near Hunter-street.
N.B.—Mattresses re-made. 4598

NOTICE.

F. REYLING, from Paris, late foreman to Mr. Antonio Milatovich, most respectfully begs to acquaint the patrons of his late employer, and the public in general, that he has this day opened those convenient premises, No. 5, Hunter-street three doors from George-street, as a Tailor and Drapery Establishment. His long experience as cutter in the principal towns on the continent, as well as three years' practice as foreman to Mr. A. Milatovich will enable him to give full satisfaction in every branch of his business, and insure him the confidence of these gentlemen who have once favoured him.

His present selection of materials comprises the greatest novelties of vestings and trouserings, real French and Saxony broad cloths, Cashmeres, &c., &c.

Punctuality will be strictly adhered to, and the charges extremely moderate. Address,
F. REYLING,
No. 5, Hunter-street.
Sydney, March 3. 4494

GROCERY AND GENERAL STORE.

GEORGE CHIDGEY, formerly of Bourke-street, Melbourne, respectfully begs to inform his friends and customers that he has opened the premises recently occupied by Mr. Macgregor, Balmain, in the above line, and from his long experience in the trade, he hopes to give every satisfaction, and solicits a continuance of their patronage.

N.B.—Prices warranted the same as any respectable house in Sydney.
Balmain, March 4. 4485

WHITTELL'S SUPERIOR COALS.

THE undersigned begs respectfully to call the attention of his friends and the public to the very superior article of coal, now delivering at the following prices:—

	s.	d.	
Superior screened Newcastle coal	24	0	per ton
,, Household, Morpeth	20	0	,,
Newcastle, Blacksmiths', either Donaldson's or Company's	20	0	,,

Orders by post or otherwise, punctually delivered, the cartage being done by contract and not weekly wages.

Ships, steamers, mills, and manufactories, supplied at a minute's notice.

Contracts entered into to any amount, and faithfully executed.

A large stock of coals constantly on hand.

H. R. WHITTELL,
Coal Contractor,
4657 Bathurst-street Coal Depôt.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

BRUSH AND MAC DONNEL respectfully inform the public that they have received a most extensive stock of goods by the Prince of Wales, *selected personally by Mr. Brush, from the most eminent manufacturers in London.*

It is impossible within the limits of an advertisement to do more than call attention to some of the leading articles, which are all of the best description. Brush and Mac Donnell earnestly request those ladies and gentlemen who wish to procure the newest and most elegant jewellery that can be made, to do them the favour of inspecting their new stock, *no second rate goods having been ordered.*

JEWELLERY AND FANCY ARTICLES.

SUPERB CAMEO BROOCHES AND BRACELETS—amongst the former will be found, Rebecca at the Well, Judgment of Paris, St. Michael chaining Apollyon, Lady and Distaff, Hebe, Belsarius, Aurora in her Car, Genius of War, Flower Gatherers, St. Cecilia, Holy Family, Fidelity, &c., &c.
GOLD VINE LEAF BROOCHES, with carbuncle drops, very new style
Malachite brooches, in gold and silver
Gold mourning brooches
GOLD CHAINS, beautiful designs
Mandarin lockets
Enamelled and heart lockets
Gold necklaces
Real emerald, diamond, and ruby rings
Signet rings, solid gold
Ladies' companions, in walnuts, &c.
Ladies' card cases, in silver, &c.
Papier mâché workboxes, pearl inlaid, and beautifully illustrated
Fancy blotters
Scent bottles, with spring tops
Vinaigrettes
Fine Steel Thimbles, lined with silver—to be had nowhere else in Sydney
Beautiful SILVER MUGS
Silver bells and whistle
Silver arrow brooches
Knife, fork, and spoon—various, and cheap

FIRST-CLASS WATCHES.

In addressing the public respecting an article heretofore not to be procured of the best kind, B. and M'D. would not be doing themselves justice were they to pass over their present importation of gold and silver watches with an ordinary announcement.

These watches have been made to order for this establishment by the BEST MANUFACTURERS IN LONDON, and are of the most perfect workmanship, *and will be sold at London prices.* The proprietors are willing to stake their character on their accuracy and goodness. It may appear too much to say, but it is only the truth, that similar watches to these have never before been imported for sale into New South Wales.

MUSICAL BOXES

By Nicolé and others, playing from two to eight tunes, arranged with the newest airs, quadrilles, polkas, waltzes, &c.

MORDAN'S CELEBRATED PENCILS,
LEADS, AND GOLD PENS,

in great variety, being the only genuine article from that eminent manufacturer in the colony.

These pencils are elegant and substantial, and not liable to go out of order. *They are confidently recommended to Merchants and others, as Mordan and Co. never put their names on second-rate articles.*

FRENCH INVISIBLE STEEL SPECTACLES.

A most beautiful article; also, spectacles in gold and silver, with Brazilian pebbles or fine crystals to suit all sights; tortoiseshell folding spectacles, Oxford eye-glasses, &c.

POCKET COMPASSES, in morocco and plain cases, very cheap
POCKET TELESCOPES
THERMOMETERS, of various kinds

ANEROID BAROMETERS.

BRUSH AND MAC DONNELL wish to call the attention of Meteorologists and other scientific persons to these invaluable instruments, which they have now on sale. From their portability, they are peculiarly adapted for measuring heights, which they do with great accuracy. The seaman will find it a safe guide when the motion of the mercurial column renders the marine barometer almost useless.

PLATED WARE.

Comprising candlesticks, snuffers, and trays, toast racks, liqueur, cruet, and pickle frames, egg stands, taper stands, children's mugs, &c., &c. Also,

COMMUNION SERVICES.

The above is only an outline of the great variety of goods just received. Brush and Mac Donnell respectfully solicit an inspection of these superior articles, confident that their customers and the public will appreciate them. As B. and M'D. never recommend any goods that cannot honestly be done so, those parties who have not yet tried this establishment may rest assured that no advantage will be taken of them.

BRUSH AND MAC DONNELL,
Watchmakers, Jewellers, and OPTICIANS,
4522 488, George-street.

GEORGE CHISHOLM, Draper, Mercer, Haberdasher, Hosier, &c., 253, Pitt-street.

G. C. begs to intimate to his customers that he has made a *great reduction* in the price of the *whole* of his stock of balzorines and de laines.

Balzorine dresses, all wool, 12 yard lengths, 7s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. the dress
De laines, very rich styles, 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d. 2518

GEORGE CHISHOLM has much pleasure in informing his patrons that his stock of Shawls has been greatly increased during the last week. In addition to his former stock, he has now just opened a very choice selection of—

French filled shawls

Also, a lot of very beautiful real barege scarfs, four yards long by two yards wide, commencing at *fifteen shillings and sixpence each.*

Barege shawls, black, white, or coloured grounds, 2¼ yards square, 12s. 6d. each. 2518

GEORGE CHISHOLM wishes to impress the minds of the public with the fact, that the whole of his stock of printed muslin dresses are now reduced to nearly one-half their original price.

Liddiard's printed muslins, 3s. 11d. the dress, quite fast. 2519

VISITES.

GEORGE CHISHOLM has received (ex Prince of Wales) a case of the above garments, from one of the first London Mantuamakers, amongst which will be found styles and shapes to suit every figure; and on account of the *very large stock* G. C. has now by him, he has determined on selling the whole of them at a barely remunerating profit. 2520

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

THESE Departments have been selected with the greatest possible care, and are now quite replete.

G. C. would particularly call the attention of gentlemen to his stock of
White merino shirts
Indian cashmere ditto
Spun silk ditto
White merino drawers and pants
Indian cashmere ditto.

The above goods are peculiarly fine, and well adapted for a warm climate.

Every size and make in children's socks.

NOTICE.—A single dozen sold at the wholesale price.

Address GEORGE CHISHOLM,
Draper, &c.,
2621 253, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TOMKISON'S PIANOFORTES
Rosewood cabinet
Mahogany cabinet
Grand square, with centre action
Mahogany cottage, 6⅞ octaves

From the manufacturer, T. Tomkison, London. On sale by
WILLIS, MERRY, AND CO.,
4733 Church-hill.

J. SMITH, Hatter, 273, Pitt-street, begs to return thanks to his numerous patrons and the public generally, for the unbounded and liberal support he has been honoured with, since his removal to his present establishment.

J. S. begs to state that he has just received, ex Guardian
The greatest variety of Californias in the colony, of different colours
Very superb Paris hats, varying from two to three inches in the brim, for fineness of nap and brilliancy of colour, unequalled by any house in Sydney.
Children's French hats
Black and drab London beavers of every shape and quality
Black and drab merino hats
Paris drab hats
Lambs' wool hats
Royal Navy caps—caps of every pattern
Navy lace—gold crowns—livery bands, &c.

The whole of this shipment has been expressly selected for J. S. by his correspondents in London, suitable for the colony, which he intends selling at his usual LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

March 5. 4610

SUMMER.

B. MOUNTCASTLE has added to his stock every description of Summer Hats, a portion consists of—
Ventilated Paris, drab, and black hats
Beaver, drab, and black hats
Shell, drab, and black hats
Ladies' best riding hats
California felt hats of every colour and the most approved shape
A very large assortment of plain and fancy cloth caps
Hats manufactured to order in any quantity
A large assortment of every description of naval and military lace and ornaments, cockades, gold bands, &c.

French Hat Manufactory,
77, Market-street.

SPANISH ONION SEED.—On sale at the stores of the undersigned, a small lot of the TRUE SPANISH ONION SEED, warranted to be of a pure quality,—and grown during the past season, at Osterley, on the Hunter.

HENRY FERRIS, Pitt-street,
Near the Theatre.
February 26. 4213

THE undersigned has just received the following GOODS, per Prince of Wales and Guardian, which are for sale at his warehouse:—

7 Casks containing 238 kegs butter, prepared and packed for the California market
10 Cases sardines, in oil
5 Ditto French capers
3 Ditto French olives
4 Ditto prepared French mustard
100 Ditto champagne
150 Ditto claret, St. Estephe and St. Julien
50 Ditto sauterne
300 Ditto Geneva
25 Ditto liqueurs, assorted
100 Ditto very superior pale brandy
8 Ditto ladies' boots
20 Ditto coloured window glass
47 Ditto white lead, in 28lb. and 56lb. tins
3 Ditto iron bedsteads
1 Ditto ditto tables
13 Packages ironmongery.

And by other late arrivals,
100,000 Havannah shape cigars
An invoice of John Hall and Sons' blasting and cannister powder
Plumbers' tools and work, lamps, &c.

ALSO,

Marble table tops
Paint, of colours
Bleached canvass
Garden seeds
Looking glasses
Muskets and fowling pieces
Oilcloth, for floors and table covers
Blocks, sheeves, &c.
Brandy, in pipes, hogsheads, and cases
And a variety of other goods.

HENRY MOORE.
Miller's Point, February 6. 2877

ON SALE—BASS'S No. 3 Burton Ale, October brewing.
2600 THACKER AND CO.

ON SALE, by the Undersigned—
East India Rum, 35 over proof, dark colour, and good flavour
Martell's brandy
French brandy, dark and pale
Case gin
Port wine, superior quality, in wood and bottle
Sherry
Champion's malt vinegar, No. 24
Salad oil, mustard, pickles, sauces
Bottled fruits
Hops, isinglass
Port Phillip beef, split peas
New Zealand flax
Woolpacks, 10 lbs.
Woolbagging
Osnaburgh
Sail twine
Shoe thread
Day and Martin's blacking
American resin
Bright varnish, white lead, red paint

WILLIS, MERRY, AND CO.,
4737 Church-hill.

THE Undersigned has for sale Nos 2 and 3 superior Cigars, per Diana, from Manila

Also,

Dried Taal Sugar, in small mats, ex Oceanie, from Manila.

HENRY MOORE,
Miller's Point.
February 14. 3430

FROM JOHN MOIR AND SON, ABERDEEN.

RED HERRINGS, RED HERRINGS, &c.

JUST landed, ex Tartar, and on Sale at the Stores of the undersigned—
1000 Tins of superior herrings in 1 and 2 dozen tins

Also,

Pickled herrings in half barrels
Dried cod and ling fish
Pickled salmon in tierces.

THOMAS TAYLOR.
Australian Grocery, Provision, Wine and Spirit Warehouse, 452, George-street. 4549

VERY SUPERIOR CORKS.—The undersigned have just imported 300 gross of the finest long velvet Wine Corks, price 10s. per gross.

S. PEEK AND CO.,
4583 Wine Merchants.

OILMAN'S STORES.—On Sale—KINCAID AND WYATT'S
Pickles, pint and quart; mustard, in ¼lbs.
Salad oil, pints and half-pints; capers
Anchovy paste; sardines
Anchovies; Yarmouth bloaters, in tins
Bottled fruits; curry powder, &c.

E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
450, George-street,
4276 Near the Post Office.

BAR IRON.

ROUND, SQUARE, and FLAT, all sizes
Nail-rod, steel, &c.
Sheet Lead, 3, 4, 5, and 6 lb.
Roman Cement, first quality
Sheet Zinc, tin plates
Raw and boiled Oil
Sperm and black Oil

On sale by
W. S. FRIEND,
Iron Stores,
7539 York-street.

MUNTZ'S PATENT SHEATHING METAL.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Muntz's Sheathing
22 ounce
24 ditto
26 ditto
28 ditto.

WILLIS, MERRY, AND CO.,
4736 Church-hill.

MARSALA WINE.

ON SALE by the undersigned, 50 quarter-pipes pure Marsala wine, just landed, far superior in quality to the Sherries generally sold in this market, and at about one half the price; private families are requested to sample this lot of Wine.
4343 SAMUEL D. GORDON.

JAVA SUGAR for sale, by
S. WILKINSON, JUN.,
4601 Macquarie-place.

COLOURED AND ENAMELLED GLASS
Coloured, plain green, flashed blue, ruby, purple, dark purple, yellow
Enamelled, ruby, white, blue, yellow
Sheet glass, 9 x 7, 10 x 8, 12 x 10, 14 x 10
Crown glass, 9 x 7, 10 x 8, 12 x 10, 14 x 10.

On sale by
WILLIS, MERRY, AND CO.,
4735 Church-hill.

COD FISH.—Just landed, ex Glen Huntley—
Cod fish
Red herrings, in half barrels
White herrings, in ditto

For sale at the Stores of
GEORGE SMALL,
4778 4, Jamison-street.

FOR SALE BY TENDER. — A large and comfortable family house, with 11 acres of land and vineyard, near Sydney, delightfully situated. The vineyard is producing a good return. Sealed tenders above £1250 will be received until Wednesday, the 26th instant, and all particulars made known by application to Mr. EDWARD CAMPBELL, Grocer, No. 418, George-street.
Sydney, March 5. 4632

RAMS ON MANEROO

100 GOOD RAMS, warranted never diseased, for sale at Maharatta. About half were selected from the flocks of Major Lockyer and Mr. H. Macarthur, the remainder are their progeny, from carefully selected ewes.
2375 THROSBY AND HEBDEN.

SHEEP FOR SALE, by private contract, in the Moreton Bay district—
2000 fine-woolled and first-rate young ewes, warranted sound and never to have been diseased, deliverable on the station, the first week in April next, viz.—
1000 ewes 1½, 2, and 3 years old
1000 ewes 3 and 4 years old
Of equal proportions.

Apply to MR. J. B. RUNDLE,
3188 Queen's-place, Sydney.

NOTICE.—The thorough-bred Horse, imported by the Van Diemen's Land Company, the OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, by Albemarle, dam by Emelius, out of Miss Mary, by Truffle, own sister to Endymion.

The above magnificent horse will be submitted to auction in Launceston, about the beginning of April next.

J. A. EDDIE.
Launceston, February 12. 4510

BELMONT.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, the estate of Belmont, North Richmond, county of Cook, containing by admeasurement about 1848 acres of pasture and arable land, and partly fronting the upper reach of the Hawkesbury River. The land is fenced and well divided into convenient paddocks. On that portion of the estate now under lease to Charles Kerr, Esq., which expires on the 1st July next, there is a good family residence, with kitchen, stores, stables, coach-house, barn built with stone, and other out buildings, garden, &c. On another portion of the estate, let to Mr. W. Aston, is an excellent and well fruited garden, and a substantial wooden residence (this tenancy expires on the 1st January next).

For further particulars apply to F. LITTLE, Esq., Invermien, Scone; or to Messrs. BEDDEK and COLBY, Solicitors, Windsor. 3400

VALUABLE PROPERTIES for sale by private contract, in the district of Illawarra:—

1st. A Farm of between 300 and 400 acres of rich land, nearly all cleared, with mansion fit for a family of the first distinction, large garden stocked with the choicest fruit trees and vines, cottage, large barn, dairy, and every possible convenience, watered by a never-failing stream of the purest water, close to Wollongong.

2nd. A Farm at Dapto, containing 50 acres, about 20 acres of which are cleared and fenced, and the remainder, a cabbage-tree flat, watered by the Dapto Creek, which affords an inexhaustible supply of water in the driest seasons.

3rd. 253 Acres of rich brush land, upon which some improvements have been made, abundantly watered, and adjoining a large tract of Government land, situated at the Kangaroo Grounds.

4th. One Acre of Land in the town of Wollongong, on which are erected a verandah cottage, two smaller ditto, large store and stable, near the new chapel of St. Francis Xavier.

For terms and other particulars apply, prepaid, to

MR. E. GEARD, Auctioneer and Agent,
Wollongong.
Wollongong, February 24. 4324

FOR SALE by Private Contract, 12¾ Acres of Land, situate in George, Macquarie, and Harris streets, Parramatta, and opposite the Queen's Wharf, where the steamers from Sydney discharge. Upon this property are erected seven houses, all under rental. Macquarie-street runs through the centre; and the position of this land is such that it must rise to great value. Title undeniable. For further particulars apply at the Office of R. CAMPBELL, Esq., Circular Quay, Sydney. 4641

POINT PIPER ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—This delightful Estate is now in the market. Intending purchasers can have a choice of sites, not to be equalled in the colony, and at a price much below that at which adjoining property, with not a tithe of its advantages has recently been sold for. Plans, by kind permission, are on view at the Auction Marts of Messrs. Mort and Brown, Mr. Samuel Lyons, and Mr. G. A. Lloyd.

CLEVELAND HOUSE GROUNDS.

FOR SALE.—Spacious and eligibly situated Building Allotments, in Elizabeth and Devonshire streets, near the Railway Terminus, originally forming a portion of Cleveland House Grounds. As immediate payment for either of the above properties is not an object, it will be a study to render the terms of payment such as to meet the convenience of purchasers.

TO LET.

To let, on lease, Land at Rushcutters' Bay, Double Bay, South Head Road, Botany, and the North Shore—amongst which are sites suitable alike for market gardeners and suburban residences. Also, a few Country Properties at a nominal rental.

Apply to the undersigned, No. 5, Park-street, where plans of the properties may be seen.
2209 JAMES COOPER.

THE undersigned are cash buyers of Wool, or will make advances on Wool, consigned to their friends in London or Liverpool.
2 MACKINTOSH AND HIRST.

THE undersigned are cash purchasers *of wool and tallow*, or will make liberal advances on the same, consigned to their agents in London or Liverpool.

JAMIESON, ORR, & CO.,
2759 Lower George-street.

BEESWAX.

THE undersigned are cash buyers of Beeswax, in large or small quantities.

JAMIESON, ORR, AND CO.,
2758 Lower George-street.

THE Fourth Annual Report of the Committee of the PENRITH DISTRICT DISPENSARY AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, for the year 1850:—

In accordance with the regulations of the Institution, the period has arrived when your Committee are called upon to give an account of their proceedings during the past year, a duty which they have much satisfaction in fulfilling, more particularly as their endeavours to advance the interests and promote the well-being of the Society, have been characterised with increased prosperity and success.

It is gratifying to your Committee to observe that the sphere of the Society's operations is gradually becoming more extended, and its usefulness better appreciated by the people—a fact which is evidenced by the increase in the number of persons who have availed themselves of the aid of the Society during the year.

Your Committee feel pleasure in congratulating the members on the highly satisfactory state of the funds, and to communicate that on the 17th of July last, a further sum of forty pounds was ordered to be added to the sum already invested in Government securities, to be expended when sufficient to erect an Asylum, and there is now a total of sixty pounds so secured applicable towards that object. By the Treasurer's account, which is herewith submitted for audit and approval, you will perceive that the incidental and other expenses for the past year have been very considerable.

The Surgeon's report for the past year contains a list of 41 patients, who have been recommended for medical treatment, 26 of whom have been attended at their own homes, and to whom 114 visits have been paid, and in the performance of that duty a distance of 940 miles has been travelled by that officer. The residue being dispensary cases, were treated as set forth in the following detail:—It also appears that 21 children were vaccinated during the year, and three destitute paupers have been forwarded to the Benevolent Society in Sydney.

[Here follow the cases.]

The demand upon the Society from that portion of the fund set apart for supplies of food for the indigent, has been very limited.

Your Committee have been engaged in the revision and modification of the rules and regulations of the Society, which time and experience enabled them to put in a more systematic and comprehensive form, such as they believed would meet all the requirements of the Society—and which rules and regulations were received and adopted at a Special General Meeting of the Subscribers held for that purpose on the 21st of August last.

The Treasurer's account for the year 1850 presents the following abstract, viz.:—

DR.	£	s.	d.
To balance in hand 31st December, 1849	34	13	6½
Amount of subscriptions during the year 1850	16	16	0
Cash collected by Mrs. Perry	3	18	5½
Unclaimed poundages	16	12	9
Moiety of Fines from Court House, Penrith	9	12	0
Collection at St. Stephen's, Penrith	5	1	6
Collection at St. Mary's, South Creek	2	0	7
Balance of cash from the late W. C. Agricultural Society	14	8	2
Balance of cash in Savings' Bank	17	7	6
Additional interest on ditto up to 31st December, 1850	0	11	4
Interest on Immigration Deposit receipts to 31st December, 1850	1	13	2
	£122	15	0

CR.	£	s.	d.
By subscription to the Sydney Benevolent Society	5	0	0
Surgeon's Salary	10	17	4
Postage and other incidental expenses	0	4	4
Kemp and Fairfax, for Printing, &c.	2	13	9
J. Perry and J. Ryan, for Provisions, &c.	1	15	0
Surgeon's Salary up to December 31st, 1850	12	10	0
Balance in hand 31st December, 1850	89	1[illegible]	7
4799	£122	15	0

£300 MAY be invested, so as to produce to the lending party £37 10s. per annum, payable quarterly, for the life of a person aged 35, or thereabouts; and the principal be secured in the event of that borrower's death. Apply to LOWE and STEPHEN.
March 4. 4666

GOLD DUST.—Gold Dust, Doubloons, and Dollars, purchased at the highest prices by

THACKER AND CO.,
3351 541, George-street.

GOLD DUST.

THE undersigned will purchase any quantity of California Gold Dust, at the highest market rate.

GEORGE A. LLOYD,
City Mart, 474, George-street.
Sydney, February. 3136

THE undersigned is a purchaser of Wool and Tallow, or will advance on the same, consigned to his friends, Messrs. Antony Gibbs and Sons, London or Liverpool.

GEORGE CRAWLEY.
Macquarie-place, November 8. 8307

MESSRS. J. B. AND G. WERE are purchasers of Wool and Tallow, and will make advances upon the same under consignment to their agents, Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH AND CO., London and Liverpool.
Circular Wharf. 8866

THE Executors of Edward White, Esq., late of Drildool Station, District of Liverpool Plains, deceased, request all parties having claims against his Estate to forward them for adjustment and payment; and all parties indebted to the Estate are also requested to settle the same with the undersigned.

JAMES WHITE.
Edinglassie, Muswellbrook,
March 4. 4482

NOTICE.—The Offices of the Undersigned are removed to No. 253, Pitt-street, formerly Gill's Hotel.

R. J. AND G. WANT,
4216 Solicitors.

TO BUILDERS, &c.

TENDERS are invited for the various works required in the erection and completion of a new building, proposed to be built on a portion of the late Simeon Lord's property, Macquarie-place, Sydney.

The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of James Hume, of King-street, architect, to whom tenders are to be sent on or before Monday, the 17th March.

It will be optional with the proprietor to accept the lowest tender. Security will be required for the due and proper performance of the contract.

113, King-street, February 25. 4134

TO BUILDERS, &c.—Separate tenders are required for the erection of additional rooms to a gentleman's residence, extensive stabling and out offices, and a gardener's cottage, at Surry Hills. Plans and specifications may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the office of Mr. HILLY, Architect, Pitt-street. 4738

WANTED to purchase, (of respectable parties), good guns, pistols, books, linen, clothing, saddles, trunks, pictures, instruments, furniture, charts, plate, canteens, curiosities, and miscellaneous property of every description, by

R. M. LINDSAY, Kent-street,
Near the H.R.S.N. Co.'s Wharf.

N.B.—A note addressed, parties attended at their own residence. 4625

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.—Wanted, an Assistant—one perfectly conversant with dispensing and the retail department. Apply 97, King-street North. 4502

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS

WANTED, by an established Chemist, a respectable, moral, and well-educated Youth, as an apprentice. Apply, if by letter, post-paid, to Messrs. YOUNGMAN AND Co., Wholesale Chemists, Pitt-street, Sydney. 2946

TO COAL MINERS.

WANTED, by the Australian Agricultural Company, for their Mines at Newcastle, able and willing Colliers. Liberal wages given. Apply to W. CROASDILL, Esq., Superintendent, at Newcastle; or to F. EBSWORTH, Esq., Queen-street, Sydney.

J. EDWARD EBSWORTH,
Commissioner for the A. A. Company.
August 24. 3571

MINERS WANTED.—Wanted, to proceed immediately to the Island of Kawau, near Auckland, New Zealand, from 15 to 20 experienced Copper Miners. Apply to

A. STANGER LEATHES,
3074 9, Church-hill.

WANTED, for the Sydney Female Refuge, Pitt-street South, a middle-aged respectable female to act as Sub-Matron. She must be able to superintend the laundry and needlework, and will be required to produce the most unexceptionable references. Apply personally at the Refuge on Friday the 14th instant, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

WANTED, a Cooper, two labouring Men, and a Butcher for a boiling establishment. Apply to THACKER and Co., George-street. 4662

WANTED to purchase, immediately, 500 bales of clean fleece or hand-washed wool.

MACKINTOSH AND HIRST,
3987 Queen's-place.

£5 REWARD.
To Constables and Others.

WHEREAS, Aaron Wolfe, charged with felony, and whose description is below, having absconded from my house on or about the 18th day of February, 1851, the above reward will be given to any person on apprehension and conviction of the said Aaron Wolfe (a warrant having been granted by the Sydney Bench against him), by application to

JAMES CHINNERY,
101, King-street, Sydney.
March 5.

DESCRIPTION:—
Native place—Poland.
Persuasion—Jew.
Age—50, or thereabout.
Complexion—ruddy and pock marked
Height—5 feet 6 inches.
Eyes—black.
Hair—dark brown.
Very corpulent. 4692

TO LET, those very extensive and compact premises, occupied at present by the Messrs. Raynor, as a Cloth Factory, along with a powerful Steam Engine, with water laid on, the convenience of drying yards, &c., &c.

Also, the upper part of a large house, situate in Dickson-street, west of Sussex-street, containing nine comfortable rooms, with a spacious Verandah, overlooking Darling Harbour.

Connected with the above premises are extensive and securely built stores, all of which would be let to respectable tenants at moderate rates. For further particulars apply to

ALLAN M'GAA,
2603 Queen-street.

TO LET, the handsome Family Residence, Eveleigh House, with fourteen acres of Land attached, commodious out-offices, and a constant supply of excellent water in the driest seasons; distance from the Post Office, Sydney, about one mile. For further particulars, and cards of admission to inspect the premises, apply to Mr. WALLIS, Builder, Elizabeth-street. 4643

TO LET, at Paddington, in a healthy and pleasant situation, commanding an extensive view of the harbour, an excellent family residence, containing eight rooms, kitchen and laundry detached, coach house and stabling. There is a good well of water, 52 feet deep, with pump fixed; the garden large and well stocked with fruit trees. For further particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN STIRLING, 559, George-street. 4152

TO LET, on a Lease of seven or fourteen years, all that well-known Inn, on the Western Road, the head half-way house between Parramatta and Penrith, called the Bell and Crown Inn, the main stopping place for the mails and coaches on that line of road, now in full trade, by John Bootle. For terms and further particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN BOOTLE, at the Inn; or, to Mr. WILLIAM PARKER, St. Mary's, South Creek. Early application is required. The proprietor, William Parker, would either sell or exchange the Inn or property in or near Sydney. 4322

TO BE LET, the Dwelling House in Cumberland-street North, next to Young's-buildings on the south. It contains six rooms and closets, with a good verandah overlooking the harbour and the city; water laid on.

Apply at the office of Mr. MOREHEAD, O'Connell-street. 4664

TO LET, the House in George-street, near the corner of Hunter-street, at present occupied by Mr. John Solomon, Stationer, possession of which can be given on the 1st of April next. Rent £150 per annum, payable monthly. Apply to Mr. SAMUEL LYONS, 567, George-street. 3057

TO BE LET, the Premises now in the occupation of Mr. Charles Scott, ironmonger, situate in Mann's-buildings, George-street. Possession can be given on the 1st March. Apply at the Loan Company's Office, 354, Castlereagh-street. 3969

TO LET, Harbour View Cottage, Strathean, Water View Bay, Balmain, the property of Patrick Hugh O'Brien. The Cottage consists of four rooms, a kitchen, and servants' sleeping-room, with six allotments of excellent garden ground, substantially enclosed, a well of excellent water. Apply to JAMES M'CALLEN; or, to Mr. WIGNELL, on Strathean. 4717

TO LET, the property at Lake Macquarie known as Threlkeld's Grant, consisting of 1280 acres of land, on which the Ebenezer colliery is situated.

The greatly increasing demand for coals offers a good opportunity for working this colliery with advantage, especially as a much superior coal to what has hitherto been sold in Sydney from this mine may be obtained with great facility, samples of which can be exhibited. The property would be leased as a whole, or the colliery separately, as it might suit applicants.

Apply to HENRY MOORE, Miller's Point.
July 10. 35

TO BE LET, a Cottage at the South Head, with coach-house, stable, and large paddock. For particulars apply to W. WALLIS, 222, Elizabeth-street.
February 22. 4015

DRY STORE.—To Let, a compact and convenient Dry Store. Apply to the undersigned.
4492 JOHN DUCKER, 274, Pitt-street.

OFFICE TO LET.—An excellent large Room on the first floor in a first-rate situation in King-street. Apply at the Office, 308, Pitt-street. 4730

HOUSE AND SHOP to Let, in Bridge-street, with the water laid on. Apply to COOPER BROTHERS, Waterloo Warehouse. 4117

SYDNEY PRICE CURRENT.

BEER, &c.	£	s.	d.
Ale .. Allsop's, No. 3 per hogshead	5	0	0
Bass's ,, ,,	5	0	0
Ind, Coope, and Co.	0	0	0
Byass's, doz.	0	8	6
Dunbar's	0	8	6
Marzetti's	0	8	6
Porter .. Byass's ,,	0	8	0
Marzetti's	0	8	0
Dunbar's ,,	0	8	0
Taylor's, hhd.	5	0	0
Truman's ,,	4	10	0
SPIRITS, &c.			
Brandy, Hennessy's drk, gal.	0	5	6
Martel's ,,	0	5	6
Geneva (Dutch pf.) 14 to 16 u.p.	0	12	0
Gin .. Pale, gallon	Dull.		
Rum ... B.P., 8 o.p. ,,	0	2	9
E.I., 30 o.p. ,,	0	2	9
Whiskey, 11 o.p. ,,	Dull.		
WINES, &c.			
Champagne, dozen	Dull.		
Claret	Dull.		
Marsala . Ingham's, pipe	17	0	0
Woodhouse's ,,	17	0	0
Port ... dozen 21s. to	1	10	0
Hunt's ◇ gallon, ,,	0	4	0
Sandeman's	0	0	0
Sherry ,, 6s. to	0	8	0
dozen, 21s. to	1	10	0
Tarragona .. gallon	None.		
Teneriffe ,,	0	2	0
FRUITS, &c.			
Almonds, Jordan ... b.	0	1	4
Apples .. Dried	0	0	0
Currants, Patras ,, 3½d. to	0	0	4
Figs ... Eleme ,, 7d. to	0	0	8
Fruit ... Bottled .. doz. 12s. to	0	15	0
Nuts ... Barcelona ,, 4½d. to	0	0	5
Raisins . Muscatels ,,	0		7
Eleme ,, 3½d. to	0	0	4
METALS, &c.			
Copper. Sheathing nails lb. 11d. to	0	1	0
,, plates ,, 11d. to	0	1	0
Iron ... Bar and bolt, cwt. 7s. to	0	8	0
Boiler plates ,, 11s. to	0	12	0
Hoops, sizes, ,, 10s. to	0	11	0
Nailrod	0	9	0
Pigs, No. 1 Scotch	4	10	0
Lead ... Pipe	[illegible]	0	0
Sheet £22 to	24	0	0
Sheathing metal, Muntz's, lb.	0	0	10
Tin ... Block ,,	0	0	10
Plates, charcoal IC. box	0	0	0
,, ,, IX. ,,	0	0	0
,, ,, IXX. ,,	0	0	0
Zinc ... Rolled ... ton	28	0	0
OILS, PAINTS, &c.			
Oil .. Black, tun	26	0	0
Butts, Gordon's ,,	2	5	0
Castor E.I., quarts	0	18	0
Coconut ... ton .. D.P.	23	10	0
Linseed boil. gal.	0	5	0
,, raw, ,,	0	5	0
Olive, in jars	0	8	0
,, pints ... dozen	0	14	0
Sperm ... ton	64	0	0
Paints .. Black ,, £26 to	28	0	0
Green ,, £30 to	32	0	0
Red ,,	£26	0	0
White ,, £27 to	29	0	0
Yellow ,, £26 to	28	0	0
Pitch .. Stockholm	1	10	0
Rosin ... American ... bar	0	16	0
Tar ... Stockholm .. bar	1	10	0
Turps .. English, drums, gallon	0	5	6
Varnish. Noble and Roll's, invoice	Nominal		
Whiting, in casks, ton	2	10	0
EASTERN PRODUCE.			
Arrowroot, Manila	56	0	0
Cigars .. Manila 2s, M. .. £2 5s. to	2	7	0
,, 3s, ,, £2 1s. to	2	2	0
Coffee .. Java ... lb.	0	0	0
Manila	0	0	0
Cordage. Coir ... ton	36	0	0
,, warps	0	0	0
Manila, common ,,	50	0	0
patent ,,	52	0	0
Pepper. Black	0	0	0
White	0	0	0
Pimento ... cwt.	3	10	0
Rice ... Java	0	0	0
Patna ... bag	1	2	6
Sago ... Pearl ... cwt.	1	12	0
Sugar ... China, brown ... ton	0	0	0
,, white ,,	23	10	0
Sugar .. Java, brown ,,	20	0	0
,, white	None.		
Manila, pampanga £18 10s. to	19	0	0
,, pangassinan ,,	19	0	0
Tea ... Congou, chest	4	0	0
Hysonskin .. £2 16s. to	3	0	0
SUNDRIES.			
Anchors, sizes ... cwt. 32s to	2	2	0
Bags ... 3 bushel, hemp ... 16s. to	0	16	6
,, tow	0	15	0
Barley .. V.D. Land ... 3s. to	0	3	6
Beef ... Colonial, Drake's	3	10	0
Irish	None		
Blue ... Colman's, cwt No 1	5	0	0
Candles. Sperm, American, lb	0	1	9
Stearine ... 1s. 1d. to	0	1	2
Canvas. Scotch bleached No. 1, yd	0	1	1
Cheese. English ... 1s. to	0	1	1
Colonial, lb. ... 6d. to	0	0	8
Cordage English, Frost's ton	46	0	0
Epsom Salts ,,	13	0	0
Fish, Herrings, red, tins, doz	0	1	9
,, white ½ bar 18s. to	1	0	0
Flax ... New Zealand, ton	0	16	0
Flour .. V.D.L., firsts ... £14 to	15	0	0
Colonial	15	0	0
Ginger .. Bleached W.I. cwt.	6	0	0
Brown ,, ,, £3 4s. to	4	4	0
,, E.I.	None.		
Glass .. Crown, box	0	16	0
Gunpowder, blasting ... £2 5s. to	2	10	0
Cannister FFF, doz	0	16	0
Hams .. York, lb	0	0	11
Hops .. East Kent	0	1	0
Isinglass, book ,, 4s. to	0	5	0
Liquorice Sotazzi ,, 11d. to	0	1	0
Mustards, lbs., dozen Colman's 15s. to	0	16	0
½lbs., ,, 9s. to	0	9	6
Nails ... Ewbank's patent, cwt; Horse; Hurdle; Spikes	30 per cent. advance		
Nitre ... E.I.	0	18	8
Oakum. Pressed ,,	1	12	0
Oars ... Ash ... foot	0	0	9
Oatmeal. Colonial cwt	0	18	0
Oats ... V.D. Land	0	3	0
Pearl Barley, ... cwt.	1	1	0
Peas ... Split ... bushel ... 7s. to	0	8	0
Pickles . Pints ... dozen 8s. to	0	9	0
Quarts ,, 13s. to	0	15	0
Pipes .. Sm. bowls .. gross	0	1	6
Pork ... Irish ... barrel	4	0	0
Colonial	3	10	0
Salt ... Coarse Liverpool	3	10	0
Fine stoved	0	0	0
Rock	3	0	0
St. Ubes	3	0	0
Skins .. Kangaroo	1	0	0
Slates ... Countess ... M	9	10	0
Duchess	0	0	0
Soap .. Colonial ton ... £22 to	25	0	0
Liverpool ,,	None		
Soda Ash, 53 ⅌ ct	0	12	0
Carbon, cwt. ... 28s. to	1	10	0
Crystals, ,,	0	10	0
Starch .. Colman's & Lescher's	0	0	4½
Colonial	0	0	4½
Sugar .. Pieces, No. 1, col. ton	27	0	0
Refined ,, ,,	42	0	0
,, For export	40	0	0
Timber .. Battens, 9 x 3 foot 4d. to	0	0	4½
Deals, 11 x 3 ,,	,,		
Tobacco. Barret's, lb	0	0	0
Cavendish ,,	0	0	0
Keg ,,	0	2	0
Tumblers, Cut, prince's pattern	0	5	0
Moulded ,,	0	5	0
Twine .. Seaming	0	1	0
Shop ... doz	1	4	0
Vinegar. Burnett's, gallon	0	1	9
Champion's ,,	0	1	9
Whale-line, English, ton	Dull		
Manila, ,,	[illegible]	0	0
Wheat .. V.D. Land, bushel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat-mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool-bagging, 27 in., yard	0	0	7
Wool-lashing New Zealand	25	0	0
Wool-packs, 9½ lb.	0	4	0

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VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

THE best assortment in the colony of Classical and Popular Music of every description, is at the above rooms.
H. MARSH,
4833 Late of Jamison-street.

ROSEWOOD PIANO MELODIA, AND PICCOLO HARMONIUM.

THE above Instruments are of a very superior description, and will be sold at cost price.
May be seen at the makers, D. BUIST AND SONS, No. 7, Domain-terrace.
Piano Melodia, price 6 Guineas.
Piccolo Harmonium, 10 ditto. 4820

SALE OF DAMAGED DRAPERY.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PUBLIC.
J. T. WOODS will offer to his friends and the public some decided bargains in drapery, they having been accidentally wet by the last heavy rains, and will be sold at the following prices.
Example:—

	Damaged price.	Sound price.
170 yards 6-4 ginghams, 7¼ per yard	....	9½
260 ditto Swiss shirting 3¾d. ditto	....	6½
180 ditto ditto at 4½d. ditto	....	6½
240 ditto stout shirting, 4½d. ditto	....	6
94 ditto 4-4 Coburg cloths, 8½d. ditto	....	10
76 ditto 8 4 white sheetings, 10¾d. ditto	..	14½
164 ditto 4-4 osnaburgh, 4½d. ditto	.....	7
56 ditto stout undressed holland, 7½d. ditto		9½
84 ditto silk striped alpaca, 8½d. ditto	....	11½
206 ditto fine prints, 4½d. ditto	....	6
160 ditto stout cotton tick, 6½d. ditto	....	8½

J. T. W. would recommend purchasers to this lot of goods, as they are only wet with rain water, which will be of no injury to the wear; and a saving of fully 30 per cent. may be made by paying a visit to
Sydney House,
4901 269, Pitt-street.

IVORY TABLE CUTLERY.

JUST RECEIVED, ex late arrivals, and now on sale at the Show Rooms of the undersigned,
A few sets best ivory balance table cutlery, in sets of 50 and 53 pieces
Ivory balance knives only
Ditto ditto with forks
Meat and poultry carvers to match.
Also,
A large assortment of buck handle table and dessert knives, with forks
Carvers and steels to match.
T. WOOLLEY,
4897 430 and 432, George-street.

PATENT TALLOW LAMPS.

NOW ON VIEW, at the Show Rooms of the Undersigned, a very superior assortment of the above useful and economical Lamps, which will be sold at greatly reduced prices; also, every description of solar and argand hanging, pedestal, sideboard, reading, and bracket Lamps, with shades, chimneys, and cottons.
Gas consumers, and
Ceiling shades.
T. WOOLLEY,
4898 430 and 432 George-street.

TO GENTLEMEN.

JUST received, very superior and fashionable French Wellington boots, at JAMES BEATTIE'S, Glasgow House, 388, George-street, five doors south from the Royal Hotel. 4861

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.—15 Trunks, on sale by
BUYERS AND LOCHHEAD,
4812 Harrington-street.

IRON BOILERS, from 50 to 200 gallons, on Sale by
BUYERS AND LOCHHEAD,
4808 Harrington-street.

COFFIN FURNITURE.—An invoice of the above on sale by
BUYERS AND LOCHHEAD,
4809 Harrington-street.

PORT AND SHERRY.—A shipment of the above, ex Salacia, in quarter-casks, on sale by
BUYERS AND LOCHHEAD,
4807 Harrington-street.

SARDINES (Just Landed) on sale by
BUYERS AND LOCHHEAD,
4813 Harrington-street.

LOCHFINE WHITE HERRINGS, on sale by the undersigned, in very fine condition.
BUYERS AND LOCHHEAD,
4810 Harrington-street.

CAROLINA RICE.

5 TONS excellent quality. On sale by
BUYERS AND LOCHHEAD,
4813 Harrington-street.

ROMAN CEMENT.

50 BARRELS, on sale by BUYERS AND LOCHHEAD,
4816 Harrington-street.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX, &c.

ON SALE—
New Zealand flax
Three-bushel bags
Woolpacks
Clothes lines
Halters &c., &c.
WOODS AND MEEHAN,
George-street, Sydney,
Three doors south of the Post Office.
March 8. 4880

TO INNKEEPERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE:—
MARTELL'S, Henessey's, and United Vineyard Co.'s brandy
West India rum, 28 O.P.
Ditto ditto ditto, 8 to 10 O.P.
East India ditto, 30 O.P., very superior
Case gin, JDKI
Whiskey, in barrels
Brandy, in 1 dozen cases
Byass', Dunbar's, and Marzetti's ale
Ditto ditto ditto porter
Taylor's stout, just landed
Bass' and Allsop's ale, in hogsheads
Sherry and port, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Ditto ditto, in 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases
Cigars, in 500 boxes. No. 2 and 3.
Champion's vinegar
Hysonskin tea, best brands, in chests and half chests
And every article suitable to the trade,
At the Stores of
G. E. R. LINGARD,
4827 Circular Wharf, Sydney.

PINTS—PINTS.

To Private Families and Invalids.

BYASS' Ale and Porter, in Pints.
Port wine, in ditto
Sherry, in ditto
Frontignac, in ditto
Ginger wine, in ditto, (English)
Raspberry vinegar, in ditto.
On Sale, at
I. O. GLANHAM'S,
561, George-street,
4841 Next to Mr. Lyons' Auction Mart.

FOR SALE.

PRIME Port Phillip Mess Beef, in tierces of 336 lbs. net,—a constant supply on hand. Apply to
R. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office,
4852 469, George-street.

WRECK OF THE BARQUE JUNIPER.

JUST LANDED, on the Union Wharf, from on board the Currency Lass, a quantity of iron knees, caps, ring-bolts, &c. Also, sundry spars, and a quantity of deck plank and beams, and other ship materials—the whole for private sale. Apply to
WILLIAM RINGLAND,
Union Wharf.
March 8. 4896

NEW ZEALAND FLAX AND WOOL LASHING.

15 TONS New Zealand Wool lashing
2 ditto ditto Flax
On sale by
BUYERS AND LOCHHEAD.
4814 Harrington-street.

WOLLONGONG BUTTER.

THE undersigned has received this day a lot of very superior FRESH BUTTER: for some time past he has found it a difficult matter to procure sufficient good Butter to meet the demand, he has therefore taken some trouble in order to secure a more steady supply of the BEST BUTTER in the district of Illawarra.
J. CALDWELL,
200, Pitt-street,
4903 Opposite the School of Arts.

BUTTER! BUTTER!! BUTTER!!!

TO FAMILIES AND SHIPPERS TO CALIFORNIA.

RABY FRESH ROLL BUTTER. 200 kegs, 25lbs. each, best butter in the market, well adapted for families and shipping.
Fresh Wollongong butter, in kegs and jars
Salt Wollongong butter, *packed to order*
Superior Bathurst cheese.
At A. DAVY'S,
City Tea Mart, 550, George-street,
4866 Opposite the Bank of Australasia

FAMILY TEAS.

SUPERIOR Congou Tea, ex Freak
Fine hyson skin tea, ex Braemar
Fine hyson, in quarter chests
Imperial ditto, in quarter chests
Gunpowder, in ditto ditto
Fine orange pekoe, ditto ditto
Finest souchong, ditto ditto
Fine congou, ditto ditto
Excellent black, green, or mixed teas, at one shilling per lb.
At A. DAVY'S,
City Tea Mart, 550, George-street,
4867 Opposite the Bank of Australasia.

FISH—FISH—FISH.

LABRADOR SALMON (pickled)
37 cases superior dried ling
15 barrels pickled codfish
Dried codfish, in cases
Dutch herrings, in half barrels, kits, and jars
Gorgona anchovies, in small kegs and jars
Guilloux's celebrated sardines, all sizes
Lochfine herrings, in half barrels
Fresh salmon 1 and 2 lb. tins
12 cases Moir's red herrings—one and two dozen tins (3 dozen tins in a case).
For sale at
A. DAVY'S
City Tea Mart, 550 George-street,
4868 Opposite the Bank of Australasia.

PORTABLE SODA WATER FOUNTAINS, Ex Oceanis.

21 PORTABLE Soda Water Machines, with the material for manufacturing soda water on improved principles.
For sale at One pound one shilling—21s. each.
At A. DAVY'S,
City Tea Mart, 550, George-street,
4869 Opposite the Bank of Australasia

CLOVES, MACE, AND OTHER SPICES.

JUST LANDED, and for sale by the undersigned—
15 mats superior fresh cloves
10 mats fresh mace
3 barrels picked Jamaica ginger
6 bales coriander seeds
50 tins fine ground ginger
2 cases cinnamon
8 mats pimento or allspice
Ground mixed spices.
A. DAVY
City Tea Mart, 550, George-street,
4870 Opposite the Bank of Australasia

IMPORTED SAXONY RAMS.

A FEW of the above—very superior sheep—for sale by the undersigned.
KIRCHNER AND CO.,
4844 George-street North.

TO CAPITALISTS, &c.—For Sale, Land in Macquarie-street, facing the Government Domain, and several other allotments in the City of Sydney.
First-rate premises, consisting of houses and land, in Cumberland, Sussex, King, and Macquarie streets, producing adequate rental.
Suburban residences, beautifully situated with gardens, orchards, and paddocks, &c.
Portions and country sections of good land, at very low rates.
W. BARTON,
Private Estate Agent,
4840 489, George-street.

TO WINE GROWERS.

THE Undersigned are prepared to enter into arrangements with parties desirous of obtaining Vinedressers, Wine Coopers, &c., from Germany, and would undertake to procure, engage, and have conveyed hither, skilled labourers of the above description, free of all expense to the employers.
Immediate application is requested to
KIRCHNER AND CO.,
4843 George-street North.

JOHN TANKARD is requested to call at Messrs. THACKER and Co.'s Office, this day.
Saturday, March 8. 4848

NOTICE.—I have this day admitted my Brother Mr. William Smith, of Park-street, into Partnership with me, and the business will in future be conducted under the firm of J. T. and W. Smith.
I have also appointed my brother, Mr. William Smith, my attorney during my absence from the colony, to pay and receive all monies due to me, and to transact all matters of business.
JOHN TRENCHARD SMITH,
Shirt Manufacturer,
Park-street, Sydney.
March 7. 4875

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—All claims against the estate of the late Mr. Daniel Rogers, of Pitt-street, must be rendered in to Mr. George Wilkie, London Tavern, George-street, on or before Tuesday next, the 11th instant, or they will be excluded the benefit thereof.
Sydney, March 7. 4925

NOTICE.—The undersigned being about to leave the colony for a short period, requests that all parties having any claims against him may present the same for liquidation, at my residence, on or before the 15th instant. And I hereby authorise and empower my wife, Mrs. William Butt, during my absence, to collect, and enforce by process of law if necessary, all outstanding Debts and Rents which are now or may hereafter become due to me,—her receipt will be a sufficient discharge of the same, of which all parties are hereby requested to take notice.
WILLIAM BUTT,
Devonshire-street, Sydney,
7th March, 1851
Witness—JOHN WRIGHT. 4817

SHIP ST. GEORGE.—Shippers are requested to send in their Bills of Lading at once, and pass their entries before noon this day, to enable the said vessel to clear.
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.
Saturday, March 8. 4832

BARQUE MOSELLE.

ALL accounts against this vessel must be rendered, in duplicate, by Noon, This Day, to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
4851 700, George-street.

CAUTION.—I hereby caution the public not to credit my wife, Grace Walch, alias Butt, as I will not pay any debts she may contract after this date
DAVID WALCH.
Paddington, March 7. 4831

WANTED, a situation as Daily Governess, by a young person accustomed to Tuition, competent to teach English, French, Music, and Drawing. Apply by letter to B. C. D., *Herald* Office. 4845

CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOLS, AND MASTER'S DWELLING HOUSE.

TENDERS are invited from Builders and Contractors for erecting and completing the above named buildings, on ground adjoining the Congregational Church, Pitt-street, Sydney. The plans and specifications may be seen at the Office of the undersigned, to whom tenders are to be delivered by the 24th instant.
The acceptance of the lowest, or any tender, is optional with the Trustees.
JOHN BIBB, Architect.
Macquarie-street, March 8. 4843

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—The parents of a youth of fifteen years wish to place him for a term in a respectable mercantile house. For particulars apply to Messrs. W. and F. FORD, 564, George-street, Sydney. 4859

COALS.—Wanted, from 600 to 800 Tons of the Australian Agricultural Company's Coals, to be delivered on board the Petrel, for which tenders will be received by GEORGE CRAWLEY.
Sydney, March 8. 4854

WANTED, a Single Man, as Plain Cook, and to make himself generally useful. Apply at 91, King-street. 4863

WANTED, a man accustomed to a Market Garden; one who understands the seasons and seeds; a single man preferred. Apply at the Gardeners' Arms, York-street, on Monday next between the hours of nine and twelve. 4882

WANTED, immediately, a respectable young woman as Barmaid; also, a smart active young lad to make himself generally useful. Apply to Mr. EDWARD SAMUELLS, Liverpool Arms, corner of King and Pitt streets. 4890

WANTED, a young woman, as general House Servant. Apply to W. M. ALDERSON, No. 164, Castlereagh street, near Park street. 4881

WANTED, a man, as House Servant. Apply at the Woolpack Inn, George-street South.
Sydney, March 7. 4905

WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation as light porter, to drive a cart, and make himself generally useful about a shop or store. Good characters can be given from his last employers. Apply by letter to T. G. T., *Herald* Office. 4805

WANTED, a male and female, as general house servants. Characters indispensable. Apply to ANTHONY FINN, Pelican Hotel, South Head Road. 4811

WANTED, an Office and Store, in a central position. Apply to X. Y. Z., *Herald Office.* 4842

DESIRABLE FURNISHED LODGINGS.

A LARGE Drawing-room and two airy bed rooms in a private house, in a highly respectable neighbourhood, with attendance; and within fifteen minutes' walk of the post-office. The house commands a fine view of the harbour.
A coach house and stable, if required. Address X. *Herald* Office. 4884

APARTMENTS.—To be let, at 249, Castlereagh-street, (a few doors from Market-street), two or three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with the use of kitchen, enclosed yard, and water. The house is new, and occupied by a small family. Terms moderate. 4858

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO BE LET, consisting of two or three rooms, situate in an elevated and healthy locality, viz—at the northern extremity of Brougham-street, Woolloomooloo,
No. 2, Imber-terrace. 4806

TO LET, an old established Tea and Grocery Store, in a stirring part of the city, doing a first rate business. Satisfactory reasons will be given for the present proprietor leaving. A letter addressed W. H. (post-paid), at A. M'CROW'S, Butcher, King and George streets, will be attended to. 4376

TO LET, situate in Hunter-street, near George-street, a first-rate Shop and Dwelling House. Apply to Mr. JOHN BROWN, 410, George-street; and to Mr. WILLIAM THURLOW, 308, Pitt-street; or at the next house, Hunter-street. 4839

SALES BY AUCTION.

THOMAS HURLEY will sell by auction, at his house, George-street, opposite Druitt-street,
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of Drapery, slightly damaged; brown holland, cotton checks, a variety of ribbon, calico, sarenet, necklaces; and also clocks, watches, timepieces, five cases plums, with several sundry articles, clothing, &c. 4883

XIII. VICTORIA, CHAP. XVII.

IN accordance with the Pawnbrokers' Act, on THURSDAY, March 13, by auction, MR. GEORGE PICKERING, at the corner of Pitt and Park streets, the undermentioned Pledges, pawned with Robert Appleton on the dates specified as under:—
1850.
October 28—A watch, No. 1197
2 Plaid coats and handkerchief
1 Silk dress, scarf, and visite
A watch, No. 72049
A tweed coat
Piece of Merino
29—1 Diamond ring
2 Pair of silver sugar tongs
Watch, No. 10510
Blankets and sheets
Horizontal watch, No. 8229, and Key
3 Pair shoes
4 White shirts
November 1—Gold watch, No. 2621, guard, diamond ring, pearl ring, brequet chain, and 2 ring earrings
Plaid shawl and cashmere dress
A shooting coat
1 Pair Wellington boots
2—A new hat
1 Pair Wellington boots and sheet
1 Pair black cloth trousers and silk handkerchief
4—A watch, No. 5073
1 Pair Wellington boots and sundries
Buckskin coat
5—A watch No. 635 and guard
A frock coat
7—7 Rolls of paper
A time piece
8—A watch, No. 12,692
A frock coat
A satin dress
November 11—1 Pair Wellington boots
Plaid dress
A watch, No. 7606
13—Delaine dress
14—An opossum cloak, and sundries
A velvet cloak
15—A hunting watch, No. 10615
18—A dress
Piece of doeskin
20—French silver watch, no number
21—Theodolite stand and case, complete, made by Cary, London; a street level
2 Dresses and shawl
23—A coat
Artificial teeth set in gold, and tooth-drawing implements
25—Frock coat, vest, and handkerchief
Piece of Merino
27—French watch, no number
A watch, No. 17,184
29—German silver watch, No. 3152
4 Muslin dresses
Dress, blouse, and pair trousers.
Also, 250 bundles under five shillings. 4796

MANILA CIGARS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
On TUESDAY next, the 11th March,
At half-past 11 o'clock precisely.
10 CASES, No. 2, MANILA CIGARS
10 Ditto, No. 3, ditto.
Terms at sale. 4891

SALE OF IRON BEDSTEADS.

Important to Parties Furnishing, Ironmongers, Furniture Dealers, and others.

IMPROVED ENAMEL BEDSTEADS, Ex Roman Emperor.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
On TUESDAY next, the 11th instant,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
AN Invoice of improved Enamel Bedsteads, made with Dovetail or Screw Joints, and improved lath Sacking—they comprise—
Handsome four-post bedsteads, canopy tops, with valance and curtains, rods, &c.
Full tester or tent bedsteads, ditto
Handsome French bedsteads
Best French bedsteads, with canopy
Four-post bedsteads
Half tester French bedsteads
Best stump bedsteads
Registered pattern child's safety cot
Child's swinging and plain cots
Also,
Reclining chairs, handsomely japanned, blue and gold, and black and gold speckled, with and without furniture.
The above will be opened for inspection the day prior to the sale; in the meantime the whole will be disposed of in one lot, should any eligible private offer be made before the 8th instant.
Terms at sale. 4681

CROWN-STREET, RILEY ESTATE.

Sale of a substantial two-roomed House near Woolloomooloo Bay—a well-finished building, put up as the commencement of a larger House.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Has received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant,
At 12 o'clock.
A VERY substantially-built, two-roomed house, with large shed in the rear, situate on the western side of Crown-street, between William-street and Woolloomooloo-street, and adjoining Mr. Wright's three houses. The house stands on ground 17 feet by 16 feet, with a depth in the whole allotment of 78 feet. The house is extremely well built and finished, and has been tenanted by the one party since its erection (twelve or fifteen months) at six shillings per week.
Further particulars can be ascertained from the auctioneer, upon application.
Terms at sale. 4618

ALLOTMENT OF THE ERSKINEVILLE ESTATE, NEWTOWN.

For Sale, at the Risk of the former Purchaser.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Has been instructed to sell by public auction, at the City Mart, 474, George street, Sydney,
On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant,
At 11 o'clock,
Without any Reserve, at the risk of the former purchaser, he having failed to comply with the conditions of sale,
THREE ACRES OF LAND, a portion of the estate known as Erskineville, and described as Lot 5 in the original plan, dated 1840, drawn by Bemi. This adjoins the allotment now owned by Mrs. Armitage (which is situate between it and the first lot, originally lot 3, bought by To good), and is bounded by White's land on the western side.
This is a portion of the property sold by Mr. Lloyd on the 22nd of January last. Particulars as to title and all other information can be obtained from Messrs. ALLEN AND SON, Solicitors, Elizabeth-street; or at the Rooms of the Auctioneer, where a plan of the property can be seen.
Terms at sale. 4775

EXTENSIVE SALE OF OILMAN'S STORES.

JUST LANDED.

Quart Pickles, Pint Pickles, Quart and Pint Onions, Mustards, Sauces, Oils, Anchovies, Herrings, Bottled Fruits, &c.
An excellent lot of Goods, well deserving the notice of the Trade, Country Storekeepers, and others.

MR GEORGE A. LLOYD
Has received instructions from the Importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
On THURSDAY next, the 13th instant,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
150 CASES OILMAN'S STORES comprising—
40 cases, each 4 dozen, pint pickles
30 ditto, each 2 ditto, quart ditto
10 ditto, each 4 ditto, pint onions
10 ditto, each 2 ditto, quart ditto
15 ditto, each 2 ditto, lbs. mustard
8 ditto, each 6 ditto, half-pint sauces
10 ditto, each 8 ditto, pint salad oils
10 ditto, each 6 ditto, half-pint ditto
2 ditto, each 3 ditto, 1lb. anchovies
3 ditto, each 6 ditto, ½lb. ditto
2 ditto herrings, each 25 tins
10 ditto bottled fruits, each 3 dozen
Also,
40 cases, each 1 dozen, brandy
Terms at sale. 4685

TO CLOSE SHIPMENTS.

SALE OF PEASE, SALAD OIL, MUSCATEL RAISINS, FIGS, TAMARINDS, MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, CORKS, EPSOM SALTS, CYDER, PALM BRANDY, &c., &c.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Is instructed to offer for unreserved sale by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
On THURSDAY next, the 13th instant,
At 11 o'clock,
A QUANTITY of the above Goods, particulars of which will be published in Monday's *Herald.*
Terms at sale. 4774

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENTS.

SIX SHARES IN THE FIRST BUILDING SOCIETY.
TWO SHARES IN THE SECOND BUILDING SOCIETY.
FOR UNRESERVED SALE.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Has received instructions from the proprietor, to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant,
At 12 o'clock,
6 SHARES in the First Australian Benefit Investment and Building Society. Secretary, Charles Lowe, Esq.
2 Shares in the Second ditto, Secretary, G. L. Robinson, Esq.
The continued and uninterrupted success which has attended these Societies, together with the numerous advantages they offer for investment, are two well known to require any recommendation at the Auctioneer's hands.
Terms at sale. 4865

LUCIFER MATCHES.—NUTS.

To Dealers and Others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
On TUESDAY next, March 11,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
Six cases Lucifer Matches and Wax Tapers, patent brass boxes
Six casks Barcelona nuts
Two ditto Brazil ditto.
Terms at sale. 4887

REMAINING PORTION OF A DRAPERS' STOCK.

To Drapers, Dealers, and Others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
On MONDAY next, March 10,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
The remaining Stock of Drapery, comprising—
Haberdashery
Ribbons, gloves, laces
Prints, roll jaconets
Reel cottons and needles
Flannel, binding, and willows
Cambric and check muslins
Women's hosiery, dresses, bonnets, &c.
No Reserve.
Terms—Cash. 4888

WEEKLY SALE OF HORSES, AT WOOLLER'S REPOSITORY,

OPPOSITE POLICE OFFICE, GEORGE-STREET.

MR. ARMSTRONG will sell THIS DAY, Saturday, at 12 o'clock,
ONE PIEBALD GELDING, by Badgery's Acheem pony out of a whisker mare, fresh from the country, very handsome, and would make an excellent town cob
GREY MOMUS, a fine fencer, seven years old, by Young Skeleton, out of a superior Valparaiso mare
JACK, a bay gelding, five years old, good in saddle and harness
THE FARMER, a cart stallion, black, five years old, sixteen hands high, by Briton, out of a Clydesdale mare, bred by the late Mr. Charles Smith, very powerful
RUBINI, a thorough-bred entire horse, four years old, 15 hands 3 inches high, by Cantator, out of a mare by Emigrant
A variety of horses for various purposes
On view at nine o'clock on the morning of sale.
N.B.—No charge except a sale is effected. 4758

PHAETONS, HOODED GIG, CART, &c.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street.
THIS DAY,
At eleven o'clock,
A neat open phaeton, for one horse, nearly new
A hooded gig, with shifting hood, Colinge's axles, lamps, and spare shafts
A strong open phaeton, fit for the country
A strong and good box cart.
These being the property of a gentleman leaving the colony, will be sold without any reserve. 4878

HORSES, CLEVELAND ENTIRES. MARES, &c.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction at the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street,
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
BETTY, a first-rate gig and saddle mare, by Cantator
HASSAN, a handsome grey pony, used to town
CLARENCE a town hack, used to carry a lady
CLEVELAND, a pure bred Cleveland entire
A handsome and powerful saddle mare
A bay phaeton or carriage horse
About thirty other horses and mares. 4877

TENTERFIELD STUD.

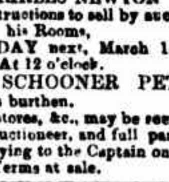
MR. STEWART has received instructions from S. A. Donaldson, Esq., M. L. C., to sell by auction, at the Cattle Market, on
TUESDAY, March 11, at 11 o'clock,
About sixty head of Horses, consisting of Mares, Foals, Colts, and Fillies, just arrived from New England, and now at Riverston, near Windsor. The pedigree of each as formerly advertised, is now on view at the Bazaar.
As this lot will be sold without any reserve, and contains some very promising Young Stock, besides several Brood Mares, as good as any in the colony, Stud Masters, Shippers and others, are particularly invited to this opportunity of supplying themselves. 4092

MR. JOHN SMITH is favoured with instructions to submit to unreserved sale,
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the Household Furniture, at Bourke-street, near the Court-house, consisting of the following articles—1 English loo table, 1 handsome carved horsehair lounge, 1 superior piano, 2 chests of drawers, 1 iron bedstead, 2 horsehair mattresses, 1 chiffonier, 1 writing desk, 1 pair D tables, 1 dozen of cane-seated chairs, washstands and services, cedar chairs, sofas, dressing glass, fenders, hearth-rugs, drugget, bird cages, maroon-covered chairs, 1 round table, small breakfast table, and sundries.
Terms—Cash. 4899

PATENT NAILS.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Ex Glen Huntley, Paterson, master, from London.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
On TUESDAY, 11th March, at 11 o'clock,
6 Kegs patent nails, 1¼ inch, 3½ lbs.
2 Ditto ditto ditto, 1¾ inch, 5 ditto
2 Ditto ditto ditto, 1¾ inch, 8 ditto
5 Ditto ditto ditto, 2¼ inch, 12 ditto
5 Ditto ditto ditto, 2¾ inch, 17 ditto
8 Ditto ditto ditto, 3 inch, 25 ditto
1 Ditto ditto ditto, 4 ditto
Damaged by sea water
Terms—Cash. 4902



SCHOONER PETREL.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms,
On MONDAY next, March 10,
At 12 o'clock.
THE A 1 SCHOONER PETREL, of 70 tons burthen.
Inventory of stores, &c., may be seen at the Rooms of the auctioneer, and full particulars obtained by applying to the Captain on board
Terms at sale. 4783

HYSONSKIN TEA.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms,
On TUESDAY next, the 11th March,
At half-past 11 o'clock.
315 BOXES Hysonskin TEA.
Terms at sale. 4894

SUGAR.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms,
On TUESDAY next, March 11,
At half-past eleven o'clock,
994 BAGS Fine Mauritius Sugars, which, to close an account, will be sold without any reserve.

J. Couve Bertin, No. 6—		
108 bags bright countar sugar,		8½ tons
Les Marees, No. 10—		
127 ditto	" "	11 tons
Masson, No. 11—		
486 ditto	" "	34½ tons
W. Forster, No. 14—		
108 ditto	" "	6½ tons
Belle Alliance, No. 17—		
165 ditto	" "	13 tons
994 bags		73½ tons

The above Sugars are really beautiful, and having positively to be sold to the highest bidder to close a partnership account, the trade have a first-rate opportunity offered to replenish their stocks.
Terms at sale. 4892

ZEBU SUGAR.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
On TUESDAY next, the 11th March,
At half-past 11 o'clock,
711 BAGS superior Zebu Sugar in small mats, and good condition.
Terms at sale. 4895

NINETY-FIVE PACKAGES of CHOICE NEW WINTER DRAPERY.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
On FRIDAY next, the 14th March,
At 11 o'clock,
A LARGE and beautiful assortment of Winter Goods, consisting of—
Gala plaids
British and French merinos
Orleans and Coburg cloths
Alpacas and lustres
Hard worsted tartans
Shot Orleans and cotton velvets
Welsh and Lancashire flannels
Blankets and rugs
White and coloured counterpanes
Broadcloth and doeskins
Stays and shirts
Slops of all sorts.
Full particulars will appear in Monday's *Herald.* 4893

FURNITURE, SADDLERY, WATCHES, RED HERRINGS.

MR. GEORGE PICKERING will sell by auction, at his Rooms, King-street,
THIS DAY, at eleven o'clock,
Dining and dressing tables, chest of drawers, sofas, bedsteads, chairs, washhand stands, child's cot, looking glasses, cruets, kitchen utensils, engravings, oil paintings, sugar, 12 casks red herrings, tins of herrings, a light gig, ropemaker's machine, patent lever and other watches, clothes lines, flooring brads, new and second-hand wearing apparel, pickles, sauces, salad oil &c., &c., &c.

TO HATTERS AND OTHERS.

MR. GEORGE PICKERING is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, King-street,
At 12 o'clock,
THIS DAY,
A small invoice of hatters' trimmings, consisting of—black, drab, and salmon colour hat feathers, ladies' black bands, hat protectors, side leathers, Persian, satin, and cotton tips, gold and silver lace, cloth patches, finishing cards, drab and black binding, steel slides and buckles, hatters' calico, black silk plush, drab and black hat bands, &c., &c.
Terms—Cash.
WITHOUT RESERVE. 4846

FRIDAY'S WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.

MR. J. H. ATKINSON
Will sell by auction, at his Stores, Circular Quay,
On FRIDAY Next, 14th instant,
At half-past 11 o'clock,
136 BALES WOOL—400 Sheepskins.
Terms at sale. 4833

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF H. SMEATHMAN, BRIDGE STREET.

MR. ROBERTS is instructed by the official assignee, to sell by public auction as above.
On MONDAY, March 10, at 11 o'clock,
The household furniture, consisting of—Dining, D, loo and card tables, cane seated chairs, matting, gas fittings, chiffoniers, glass, China, books, sofas, couches, carpets, fender and fire-irons, pictures, bedsteads, chests drawers, bedding, washstands, oil cloth, lamp, kitchen dresser, crockery, cutlery, German silver spoons and forks, culinary utensils, ladies' gold watch, Gravely's cooking apparatus, sundry cases, casks, &c., &c.
Terms, cash. 4904

MONDAY, MARCH 10.

THE LAST SALE. OF THE "CAMPERDOWN ALLOTMENTS," ADJOINING "GROSE FARM."

BETWEEN THE PARRAMATTA AND NEWTOWN ROADS.

THE REMAINING
29 ALLOTMENTS,
Will be sold by public auction,
BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At his Mart,
On MONDAY, 10th March,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
To close the account,
WITHOUT RESERVE.

Terms.
15 Per cent. cash deposit on the fall of the hammer.
The Residue,
For one allotment, three months
Ditto two allotments, three and six months
Ditto three allotments and upwards, three, six, and nine months, by approved bills, dated on day of sale, and bearing 7 per cent. interest, with security on the property.

15 ALLOTMENTS IN ELIZABETH-STREET.
Nos. 168, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 195, and 209.
7 ALLOTMENTS IN STEPHEN-STREET.
Nos. 126, 128, 150, 151, 152, 153, and 154,
5 ALLOTMENTS IN BURTON-STREET.
Nos. 78, 93, 94, 95, and 96.
2 ALLOTMENTS IN DOWLING-STREET.
Nos. 34 and 35.
Each of the above allotments has a frontage of 26 feet and a depth of 80 feet. Their position is most valuable, from their proximity to the Parramatta and Newtown roads, as well as to the Railway Terminus.—A vast population is concentrating in this quarter of the suburbs, where, to judge from appearances, in a very short time land will not be obtainable for money—so rapidly is it being occupied and improved upon.
A Plan on view at the Mart.
Title unexceptionable.

FINAL NOTICE
To Defaulters at former sales.
The purchasers of lots 164, 165, 166, 167, and 209, *are now informed for the last time,* that unless the balances due thereon are paid forthwith *the lots will be resold at their expense and risk And purchasers generally,* whose payments are in arrear, will take notice that unless the instalments are paid up without further delay, *the lots will be resold at their expense and risk, at the same time with the above mentioned.* 4513

MONDAY, 10TH MARCH.

IMITATION WELSH AND LANCASHIRE FLANNEL.

Without Reserve.
TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart,
On MONDAY, the 10th instant,
At 11 o'clock precisely.
10 PIECES imitation WELSH FLANNEL, No. 1 to 9.
14 Pieces 7-8ths Lancashire ditto.
Terms—Cash. 4753

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

HOARE'S LONDON DOUBLE STOUT, IN HOGSHEADS, EX TARTAR.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart,
On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
H in diamond—
32 HOGSHEADS HOARE'S LONDON DOUBLE STOUT.
Terms—Cash 4856

MONDAY, MARCH 10.

NEW ZEALAND WOOL-LASHING, BARRELS COD FISH.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart,
On MONDAY, the 10th instant,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
13 COILS New Zealand Wool-lashing
19 Barrels Cod Fish, very prime, 1½ cwt. each
Terms, Cash. 4754

MONDAY, MARCH 10.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

THE VERY THING FOR A NEWLY MARRIED COUPLE, OR A SMALL FAMILY ON THE LOOK OUT FOR A TASTEFULLY-BUILT SUBSTANTIAL COTTAGE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Is instructed by the Mortgagee, to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, on
MONDAY, 10th Instant,
At 12 o'clock precisely.
AN Excellent capitally-built House, situated on the CAMPERDOWN ROAD, immediately opposite the picturesque entrance to the *General Cemetery,* and commanding a most charming and romantic view of the surrounding neighbourhood. *The House* is brick-built, it contains four comfortable rooms, with detached brick-built kitchen, and garden in the rear, in which is a well containing a constant supply of pure water.
Upwards of £200 has been expended on this really compact little property, intending purchasers of which will perceive on an inspection that the whole of the workmanship on the buildings is very superior.
The Land is described as lot 1 of section 6 of the O'Connell Town property, and the Title may be inspected at the office of Messrs. Dunsmure and Longmore, Solicitors, Bligh-street.
Terms—25 per cent cash deposit; the residue on completion of the conveyance. 4586

MONDAY MARCH 17.

SAFE INVESTMENT FOR CAPITAL IN THE CENTRAL PART OF WILLIAM-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

AN EXCELLENT NEWLY BUILT and handsomely finished HOUSE AND SHOP, occupied by Mr. Wilcox, naturalist, at £52 per annum rental.
And,
A VALUABLE PIECE OF VACANT LAND adjoining the above, at the corner of WILLIAM AND BOURKE STREETS,
BEING OPPOSITE MR. STEEL'S NEWLY-BUILT SCHOOL HOUSE.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS
At his Mart,
On MONDAY, 17th instant,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
THE FRONTAGE of the HOUSE and SHOP is 19 feet, *in the best part of William-street* on its north side, by a depth including the yard, of 100 feet,—and the convenience of access at the rear is afforded to it from a reserved lane 16 feet wide, leading out of Bourke-street.
THE HOUSE is substantially built of brick, on a stone foundation, and is finished in the most approved style, at considerable expense. It contains 5 rooms, and is provided with the convenience of a Verandah at the back overlooking Woolloomooloo Bay, which at all times presents an interesting scene. It has the additional convenience of a detached kitchen, with a servant's room above it.
*** A Plan and Elevation of the above premises is on view at the Auctioneer's, from which it will be seen that the chimney for an intended adjoining house is already built.
THE PLOT OF VALUABLE BUILDING GROUND which adjoins the above on its *east side,* extending to BOURKE-STREET, has 41 feet frontage to William-street, opposite Mr. Steel's handsome newly finished school house, and has also 100 feet frontage to BOURKE-STREET, being at the north-west corner of those streets, and is consequently a most desirable spot for building. Back entrance can also be had from the reserved lane leading from Bourke-street.
The position of the above land is really of great value, as it is in nearly the central part of William-street, and is surrounded by respectable dwellings. It is now nearly the only *Corner Allotment* in that street not occupied by buildings, and presents a most suitable spot for the erection of shops and houses to correspond with the one adjoining occupied by Mr. Wilcox, as above described.
Terms of sale:—
£100 cash on the fall of the hammer; £450 may remain for 3½ years at 8 per cent. interest per annum, secured on the property; for the residue an approved bill at 3 months, dated from the day of sale, will be taken.
For particulars of title, &c., apply to Messrs. Thurlow and Grant, solicitors, 308, Pitt-street. 4750

IMPORTANT SALE of HARDWARE, HOLLOW-WARE, TINWARE, CUTLERY, SPADES, LOOKING GLASSES, BRUSHWARE, &c.

Ex Waterloo, from London.

MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions from the Importers, to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, on
THURSDAY, 13th March, at 11 o'clock,
THE following choice and extensive assortment of Ironmongery, &c., &c.
10 hogsheads patent fluted gridirons, assorted; tinned tea kettles, ditto; saucepans, oval pots, tea kitchens, &c., assorted
20 bundles eye-handle spades, 2 to 4
10 ditto shovels, 2 to 4
5 ditto ditto, 0 and 1
1 hogshead tinned fryingpans
1 ditto copper kettles
2 Cases CUTLERY, consisting of—
Pen and Whycliffe knives, scissors, table and dessert knives, carvers, stag slicers, pruning knives, Dover knives, &c., &c.
7 Hogsheads—Trays, baskets, knife trays, plate warmers, snuffer trays, toilette cans, baths, spice boxes, cash boxes, grates, dust pans, sugar boxes, dish covers, sandwich trays, spittoons, basons, St. Alban's pails, patent imperial covers, tea pots.
13 Casks and cases BRUSHWARE, &c., embracing—
Brooms, mops, stock brushes, shoe-brushes, scrubs, plate brushes, oil, stove, unground and distemper brushes, bannister brushes, hearth and cloth brushes, ground brushes, 0 to 0000; ground distemper, ditto; dandy brushes, bannister brushes, &c.; carpet brooms, pencils, &c.
3 Cases looking glasses, assorted, 9 inches by 7 inches, to 17 inches by 13 inches.
Terms at sale. 4647

3000 SHEEP FOR SALE, OF VERY SUPERIOR CHARACTER.

MORT AND BROWN
Are instructed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, on
FRIDAY, 14th March, at 11 o'clock.
THE above are running upon Captain Chauvel's Station, New England, and are sold only to make room upon the Station.
As the sheep have been kept most closely culled, and the stock is of the highest character (Mr. Windeyer's flocks), parties in want of sheep will do well to watch this sale.
The sheep will consist of an equal proportion of all upon the station, and will be *guaranteed a fair average.*
No Reserve.—Terms on application. 3636

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